The Centre Reporter.

VOL. LXXIV. CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1901. NO. 48.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

The Fifty-Fifth Annual Session Met in the Court House Monday Morning.

The fifty-fifth annual session of the Centre County Teachers' Institute met in the Court House, Bellefonte, Monday forenoon. The first session was occupied in enrolling teachers. At 1 30 p. m. Institute was opened with music and devotional exercises, the latter being conducted by Rev. Dr. Holloway, of the Lutheran church. In his preliminary remarks to introducing Dr. Corson, of Ohio, Superintendent Gramley explained why there was but one speaker for the afternoon. Dr. Corson spoke on "Theoretical versus Practical Institutes, and said that twenty-five years ago teachers gathered at these institutes to discuss technicalities in English Grammar, or to solve difficult problems. Institutes are beneficial to teachers only so far as they cause them to think and to act. People generally get what they are looking for. Teachers get out of an institute just what they are looking for and how much they put in it. On pedagogy, he said, that the teachers should not adopt methods, but adapt them. The personality of the teacher is the check-mate to adopting methods of other teachers.

Dr. Corson said:

> "The law of supply and demand regulates teachers' salaries, and that the barrier against incompetency is the examination."

Continuing the speaker said: The examining power should be careful in the granting of teachers' certificates. The permanent certificates should be granted to the most competent only. Should ministers of the gospel be examined oftener, there would be fewer sleepers in church pews; that should doctors be subjected to examination frequently, fewer funerals would take place in early life; that should lawyers and judges be under the same obligation, justice would not miscarry so often. On the same score the teachers should undergo examination.

Monday evening there was no entertainment of any character in the court house or opera house, and there was considerable complaint made by teachers who were obliged to sit at their boarding places throughout the evening.

The institute officers are as follows:

President, C. L. Gramley.

Vice President, I. H. Mauser.

Recording Secretary, J. B. Strohm.

Ass't Secretary, Mame Bell.

Enrolling Secretary, T. A. Auman.

Door-Keepers, J. N. Meyer, A. J. Tate.

Ticket Agent, J. C. Morris.

The following are the committees:

Elections, W. W. Keller, C. E. Royer, G. C. Stine, Ella Levy, Jennie Morrison.

Resolutions, J. A. Williams, H. E. Bobb, Milford Pletcher, H. I. Stahr, Caroline Hoy.

Auditing Accounts, H. A Detwiler, H. C. Meyer, J. C. Bryson, J. E. Rickard, D. E. Robb.

Ushers, O. A. Ishler, Millard Loy, H. H. Long, H. F. Hagen, M. J. Smith, W. H. Morrison, M. C. Haines, Henry Cronister, J. J. Spangler, H E. Breon, F. P. Fisher, E. M. Deitrich.

Legislation, David O. Etters, J. K. Horton, J. D. Meyer, James Gregg, H. W. Morris, A. T. Ilgen, O. W. Relchley, E. G. Booze, W. F. Kienzle.

The afternoon session was brought to a close by all rising and singing "My Country tis of Thee."

After the regular opening services Tuesday morning the first speaker was Dr. S. D. Fess, professor in the Ohio State Normal who spoke on "History" and the best method to teach it. He showed the importance of training the memory. History is a memory study. He gave a history of the events which led up to the Hay-Pauncefoote treaty now about to be ratified by the senate for the building of the Nicarauguan canal. He started with the Monroe doctrine and came up to the present time. He paid an eloquent tribute to Alexander Stephens, the great southern statesman. You can take a number of events that have a relation to each other and the one will help you to remember the other. He gave out fifty words that had relation to each other and then got the teachers to repeat them unaided in the order he gave them which they did quite successfully thus illustrating his method of teaching history.

The closing talk of the morning was given by Dr. Corson. His subject was "Adaptability to Teach" Character and scholarship are the two main necessities for a teacher. I have no sympathy with the grumbler and fault finder as I believe the world is growing better every day and the teachers are helping to make it so. Work, if it is meritorious will be appreciated.

Ladies Long Jersey leggings 75c.
Yeager & Davis.

Men's embroidered slippers, 49c.
Yeager & Davis.

LOVE OUT OF THE RACE.

Former Good Treatment of Centre County Stalwarts and Empty Hands the Cause.

Judge John Gray Love, as has been decided, will not be appointed to the Superior Court bench. The reasons are many, none of which Judge Love can remove.

First, Centre county turned in an anti-Quay vote at the fall election. What good could Love be to the Old Man?

Second, Centre county has one member on the Supreme court bench, and no one cares to have him succeeded by any other than himself when his term expires. The appointment of another judge from this county would greatly lessen his chances.

Third, Centre county has a member in the Governor's cabinet in the person of Hon. John Hamilton, who with his State College Times promised to perform miracles, but the best show he could put up for the boss was a bear dance with a very short chain attached.

Quay and Stone no doubt have decided that the better policy would be to lick up a clean limbed horse in another quarter of the state rather than accept empty promises from the Centre county politicians who have nothing to give in return for favors.

Just who will fill the vacancy made by the resignation of Judge Mitchell, is not definitely decided, but Judge Samuel H. Miller, of Mercer county, apparently has the lead.

Greek Marriage Customs.

The marriage in Constantinople of an Englishman and a Greek woman entails three wedding ceremonies. To be legal it must be performed at the consulate. The couple are legally married there the first day, and on the next a church ceremony is performed in the English church, while the Greek religious ceremony which follows is celebrated at the bride's home. The last is the only legal form of marriage as far as the bride is concerned.

In the Greek ceremony no ring is used, but the best man places a wreath bound with white satin ribbons on the heads of bride and bridegroom. Then, while the priest is pronouncing the words of the service, the couple walk around him in a circle three times, holding candles, the best man at intervals changing the wreaths from one to the other. When all is over, the friends throw small coins or tokens of gold and silver over the wedded pair, and a general scramble ensues among those present to secure the tokens.

FLOWER AND TREE.

Pruning to excess or too frequent or too long is weakening to the tree.

When a branch is removed, the cutting should be close, leaving no stub.

The apple, pear, quince and thorn can be grafted one on another, with varying success.

Wormy fruit in the orchard is best disposed of by the sheep. They eat all without making any choice, as pigs do.

Planting a few trees every fall or spring, as may be convenient, helps materially to keep up a supply of good fruit.

The cherry, peach, apricot, nectarine and almond require a light, dry and warm soil, but may be grown on loose, sandy soils.

Saltpeter is recommended as a quick acting fertilizer for flower beds that seem to be languishing, especially those that show small and pale leafage.

Peach and plum trees are both less liable to diseases when grown in the poultry yard. The trees will make a better growth and at the same time afford shade for the fowls.

Geraniums that have been used for summer bloomers will not flower again until the late spring months. Geraniums for winter blooming should be grown especially for that purpose by keeping the flower buds nipped off until August.

Love at First Sight.

We talk of love at first sight, but what shall we say of people who have never seen each other marrying and being not unhappy? "Courting," said an Irishman, "is like dying—sure a man must do it for himself."

In some countries—as, for instance, Sweden—this is not the case. There the marriages of young people are made for them by their parents, and they only begin to court when they are wedded. This sounds wrong and absurd in theory, but it often works well in practice. Indeed young people ask the advice of their parents much too little about that which is perhaps the most serious and important undertaking in life—marriage. Too many of them are like the young lady who said she hoped she might be cut into ten thousand triangles if she did not know more of everything than did her mother. So they consult no one and insist on gaining experience at a great cost to themselves.—Philadelphia Ledger.

For sale—An unlined Buffalo robe.
W. A. Boal, Centre Hall.

See our slippers for Christmas presents.
Yeager & Davis.

All kinds of slippers.
Yeager & Davis.

Mens' boys' and youths' canvas leggings.
Yeager & Davis.

STATE GRANGE.

41 Session at Johnstown.—A Thousand Delegates and Visitors on Hand.

The Pennsylvania State Grange met in annual session at Johnstown Tuesday and continued over Wednesday. Each subordinate Grange in Pennsylvania is entitled to two delegates. Mr. and Mrs. L. Rhone are the delegates from Progress Grange, and Miss May Rhone has been appointed by State Master Hill as Flora, in the absence of Miss Florence Rhone, and she will preside over the court in conferring the sixth, or degree of Flora.

The Legislative Committee met Monday night at the Merchants' Hotel, headquarters of the State Grange.

Master W. F. Hill, in his annual address, discussed the agricultural situation. He opposed the ship subsidy bill, favored radical reform in taxation, advocated free rural mail delivery, the election of United States Senators by a direct vote of the people, anti-trust laws, the revision of the fees and salaries of State and Federal officers and the protection of dairy interests. He thought the habit of killing birds for sport caused an alarming increase of insects, beetles and worms and should attract the attention of legislators.

THE U. T. & T.

A List of Subscribers Connected With the Centre Hall Exchange.

The U. T. & T. company furnished its subscribers with a new list of patrons, and below are given those connected with the Centre Hall exchange. The U. T. & T. company absorbed several local companies recently, which enables it to reach a suburb of Philadelphia and the greater part of Pennsylvania lying between here and that point.

CENTRE HALL.

106 Dr. J. F. Alexander, Physician, Residence.
162 W. H. Bartholomew, Insurance Agent.
133 G. O. Benner, General Merchandise.
72 W. W. Boob, Wheels and Hardware.
43 D. A. Boozer, Harness and Livery.
32 Centre Reporter, S. W. Smith, Publisher.
132 William Colyer, Lumber Dealer.
44 J. G Dauberman, Meat Market.
52 C. E. Emerick, Physician.
22 Foreman & Flory, Grain Dealers.
144 G. W. Hosterman, Dentist.
28 Howard Creamery Co., Creamery.
23 Howard Creamery Co. T. G. Wilson, Residence.
1077 E. M. Huyett, No. 1 Saw Mill Office.
1063 E. M. Huyett, No. 2 Saw Mill Office.
1069 E. M. Huyett, Stock Farm, Residence.
62 E. M. Huyett, Lumber Dealer, Residence.
142 Arthur E. Kerlin, Produce Dealer.
94 Rev. G. W. Kershner, Residence.
93 Kreamer & Son, General Merchandise.
12 C. N. Kryder, Lumberman.
13 George L. Lee, Physician.
134 Clement Luse, Lumber Dealer.
82 Meyer & Musser, General Merchandise.
143 W. E. Park, Physician.
112 Penns Valley Bank'g Co., W. B. Mingle, Ch'r
24 P. R. R. Station, W. F. Bradford, Agent.
92 John Rider, Veterinary Surgeon.
42 James Runkle, Centre Hall Hotel.
53 Edward Sellers, Mfr. & Implement Dealer.
14 J. F. Smith, General Merchant.
202 United Tel. & Telgh. Co, Exchange 'Phone.
73 W. B. Mingle, residence.
172 Rev. J. M. Resrick, residence.
12 Rev. W. H. Schuyler, residence.

CENTRE HILL.

1073 J. C. Bible, General Merchandise.

COLYER.

1076 G. R. Meiss, General Merchandise.

FARMERS MILLS.

1053 John Rishel, General Merchandise.

PENN HALL.

1056 J. B. Fisher's Sons, General Merchandise.
10.8 J. B. Fisher's Sons, Flour Mill, Farm'rs Mill'.

POTTERS MILLS.

1072 H. S. Alexander, Physician.
1067 Edward Allison, Residence.
1055 F. A. Carson, General Merchandise,
1066 A. McCoy & Son, General Store,
1068 Alex McCoy, Residence,
1062 James Reish, Potters Mills Hotel.

TUSSEYVILLE.

1079 W. F. Rockey, Produce Dealer.
1075 Henry Rossman, Undertaker,
1074 S. M. Swartz, General Merchandise,

SPRING MILLS.

1103 Allison Bros, Flouring Mill,
1102 William Allison, Residence,
1091 H. S. Braucht, Physician,
1092 H. S. Confer, Residence,
1108 O. T. Corman, General Merchandise.
1105 Charles Krape, Shoe Merchant.
1096 P. W. Leitzell, Physician,
1095 C. P. Long, General Merchandise,
1104 P. R. R. Co., Passenger Station,
1098 J. F. Rearick, Residence,
1107 H. C. Robinson, Hardware Store,
1059 Howard Rossman, General Merchandise,
1097 John Smith & Bros., Furniture & Undertak'g,
1105 John Snavely, Spouting & Roofing,
1052 Spring Mills Hotel, Edwin Ruhl, Prop'r.

Remarkable Nerve,

Mary Fulmer, aged thirteen years, a resident of Williamsport, undertook to shorten distance while on an errand Saturday evening, by crawling under a freight train, which began to move just as she got fairly under. Without becoming confused she quickly threw herself flat on the ground between the rails and remained still until twenty-five cars passed over her, a dozen spectators seeing her remarkable nerve and calling encouragement to her. In spite of painful blows by projecting brake beams she did not move. Her right hand was crushed and lacerated so that it will be necessary to amputate the fore finger. Her left hip was dislocated and she was badly bruised.

The most complete line of rubber boots and shoes to be found in the city is at Meyer & Musser's.

SUDDEN DEATH OF W. L. BAKER.

Took Alum in Mistake for Soda to Alleviate Pain in Head.

William L. Baker, employed as track foreman at Mifflinburg by the Pennsylvania railroad company, and at one time a resident of Spring Mills, died suddenly Thursday night of last week. On that day Mr. and Mrs. Baker had buried their thirteen year old daughter Edna, who died several days previous from curvature of the spine. Upon returning home from the funeral Mr. Baker complained of pain in the head. He was advised to take soda, and concluded to do so. By mistake he got alum, and swallowed a teas-poonful of it in vinegar. A physician was summoned at once who did all in his power to counteract the poison. At eleven o'clock Mr. Baker was a corpse. Deceased was born November 6, 1860. He was married to Miss Josephine Margaret Shirk in 1882, who, with three daughters, Lulu, Esta and Sara, survive him.

Union Week of Prayer Service.

Beginning with Sunday, January 5, a union week of prayer service will be conducted in Centre Hall, arrangements for which were effected at a recent meeting of ministers.

Uncle Sam Knows What's What.

Did you ever notice that in making coins Uncle Sam never puts the picture of a man on any of them, and in making his postage stamps no picture of a woman? Did you ever notice that before? This fact leads an exchange to remark that this is the reason we lick the stamps and squeeze the coins.

Keith's Theatre.

Even theatrical managers have been astonished by the series of programmes lately assigned to the Philadelphia Keith house, but the really extraordinary assemblage of first rate act announced for this week, being perhaps the strongest of the Winter season, is likely to occasion more wonderment than ever as to how such costly programmes can be supplied for 15, 25 or 50 cents.

Dog Discharged Gun.

Frank Miller, a young man residing west of Mill Hall, the other day started on a hunting trip. His dog playfully jumped at him. He struck the gun, the trigger fell, and the contents of the weapon struck Miller in the forehead between the eyes. He was taken to his home where Dr. Painter extracted the shot. The wounded man's face is badly swollen, but he can see out of both eyes. Hopes are entertained for his recovery.

New Dwelling Nearly Burned.

The new dwelling house of C. P. Long, of Spring Mills, which was being plastered, was nearly destroyed by fire the other day. A stove had been placed on each floor of the house to aid the plastering in drying. The stove on the second floor, in some way set fire to the floor, which was burned entirely through, leaving the stove drop to the first story. About this time the fire was discovered, and prompt and vigorous fighting rescued the building from destruction by the flames.

Sensible Idea.

One of the institute speakers said a good and true thing when he remarked that supply and demand in school teachers had much to do with the wages they were receiving. The county superintendent virtually has the whole matter in his power to make either a scramble for schools or a scramble for teachers. Permanent certificates are a curse to the public school system, whether obtained through a state institution or by an examining committee. Every school teacher should be subjected to examination at stated times. The influence would be wholesome.

Wronged His Wife.

A story of a man's alleged dual life became public at Williamsport when J. Vincent Johnson, of Jamestown, N. Y. was arrested in that city charged with wife desertion. Johnson, who is fifty years old, came to Williamsport several months ago, and is alleged to have been married to a young woman named Lottie Webber, of Sugar Valley. Soon after, arriving he wrote to his wife that he was ill in the hospital, and has since written similar letters advising her of his slow progress towards health. Becoming worried over her husband's condition Mrs. Johnson left Jamestown and came to Williamsport. Upon her arrival there she learned the true condition of affairs and caused her husband's arrest.

Ladies overgaiters, 17c.
Yeager & Davis.

Warm slippers for cold feet.
Yeager & Davis.

DEATHS.

DAVID BANEY.

David Baney, of Bellefonte, was taken suddenly ill while on the street, and was taken to the barber shop of his nephew, Edward Baney, where he expired soon after from heart disease.

MRS. ANNA SWARTZ STEVENSON.

Anna, wife of Harry Stevenson, of Bellefonte, died Saturday morning of quinsy. She had been ill from Tuesday previous; she was born at Hublersburg, this county, and was the daughter of Christ and Susan Swartz, of Bellefonte. She was aged thirty-one years, and leaves a husband and three children, Vernice B., Mary M., and a baby born last Thursday night. She also leaves one brother, Lincoln E. Swartz, of Hublersburg.

Millheim.

Wm. Mauck and family, of Nittany, spent several days in town last week with Mrs. J. C. Smith.

After visiting his parents on Main Street for over a week, Harry Condo returned to York Saturday afternoon.

Rev. T. W. Haven, of the Methodist church, began a series of revival meetings in this place on Sunday evening.

Mrs. J. W. Stover returned from her visit to Williamsport Thursday evening.

Thomas West arrived in town on Thursday evening, accompanied by seven young men—experienced hands, who have been in his employ in his factories at plymouth, Danville—who will remain here for some time to assist Mr. West in putting up his machinery and getting the factory in running order.

Daniel Hoy, of Mt. Carmel, is at home this week to recuperate, as he has been ill for over a week.

Miss Lida Musser left Friday afternoon for Wilkinsburg, and will spend some time with her grand-father and other relatives.

After spending a week with her husband in Bellefonte; Mrs. M. C. Gephart returned to town Saturday afternoon.

Ward Weiser, eldest son of Samuel Weiser, on Water Street, is seriously ill at this writing.

Rev. H. W. Buck went to Lewisburg on Tuesday afternoon to assist in the funeral services of Rev. George Hunter, one of the oldest ministers of the United Evangelical church, who died at his home in Lewisburg Saturday.

John Hoover, of Wolfes Store, spent Saturday and Sunday at the home of Joseph Cantner, on Penn Street.

Miss Minnie Hartman, daughter of Wm. Hartman, of this place, is spending several weeks at her home. Miss Hartman has been working in Bellefonte since some time last summer.

Since the teachers are attending institute this week, the streets are flooded with school children.

D. L. Zerby transacted business in Bellefonte Tuesday.

LOCALS.

Try a box of Boraxine and save soaps; nothing equal—C. P. Long, Spring Mills.

Some of the Bellefonte show window decorations make a good suggestion to teachers: saw wood.

Misses Ethel Miller and Maggie Hoy, of Hublersburg, are stopping with Mr. Ed. Crawford, at the station.

Miss Laura Stover, of Potters Mills, is a guest at the home of her aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. Fall Stover, at Bellefonte.

Samuel Jordan, of Moshannon, has been granted a pension of $17 a month and John H. Fish, of Philipsburg, one of $6 a month.

Benjamin Stover, of Centre Hill, was a caller at this office Tuesday. He said Sinking Creek was bank full after the rain on Monday.

Chas. A. Krape, of Spring Mills, has a word to say to holiday shoppers, and urges them to buy serviceable Christmas gifts. A sensible act, for a sensible man.

Miss Pearl Riter on Saturday afternoon went to York, where she will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Runkle and Mr. and Mrs. Poorman for some time.

Charles D. Emerick, who for the past few months has been employed as a lineman with the U. T. and T. company, arrived at his home in Centre Hall Tuesday night.

H. E. Murty, superintendent of the U. T. and T. company, Bellefonte, has been sent to another point by the company. N. E. Robb, it is said, will succeed Mr. Murty.

Ladies 10-button overgaiters, 25c.
Yeager & Davis.

Horse Blankets and Bed Blankets at 55 cents per pair, and up—C. P. Long, Spring Mills.

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

HAPPENINGS OF LOCAL INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS.

The Spinsters' Reunion in Grange Arcadia, Saturday evening, Dec. 21.

The new McKinley postal cards have been placed on sale by the department.

Christmas is coming so are our Christmas goods—C. P. Long, Spring Mills.

Charles Homan Monday went to Williamsport for a short visit among relatives.

Dr. G. W. Hosterman uses a water motor to run his turning lathe and other machinery.

Dr. H. C. Walker, who practiced dentistry in Lewistown for twenty years, died last week.

G. B. Eisenberg and Miss Sella Geist, of Graysville, will join the benedicts today, Thursday.

The school children are having the week to themselves, owing to the teachers attending institute.

Mrs. James Gregg, of Milesburg, spent part of the week with her sisters Mrs. Porter Odenkirk and Miss Alda Sankey, in this place.

Arnold would like to be congressman from this district. Nominate him; the voters will say whether or not they want him.

Levi Segnor and Miss Ida E. Williams, both of Boalsburg, were married by Rev. Aikens, of Pine Grove Mills, Thursday evening of last week.

District Attorney N. B. Spangler will move his law office from the room furnished for him in the court house to the rooms in Krider's Exchange.

At the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Dairymen's Union, held in York, Prof. H. Haywood, of State College, was elected secretary of the Union for the ensuing year.

The boy by the name of Packer, who was accidentally shot through the stomach, at a neighbor's house in Green's Valley, is improving, and there are hopes for his recovery.

Jacob Neese, of Farmers Mills, was in town on business Saturday, and stated that the mill dam was frozen over to a considerable depth, an unusual occurrence for this season of the year.

Mr. and Mrs. Joshua T. Potter and daughter Mary Delinda, Friday will drive to Watsontown, where they will be the guests of Mrs. Potter's sister, Mrs. Hayes.

Wilbur Henney, blacksmith on Church street, built a water motor which he uses to run the fan and drill. A bicycle wheel is used to carry the buckets. The motor works very satisfactorily.

John Grove, one of the most prominent Gregg township citizens, Monday night was attacked with muscular paralysis, leaving him in a condition scarcely able to get about in the house.

Frank Moyer, west of Centre Hall, dropped around last week to advance his subscription. Mr. Moyer is one of the farmers who had a fine crop of corn, and finds the same will yield a nice sum of money when placed on the market.

Noah Leitzell, of Aaronsburg, a mason by trade and aged some fifty years, is seriously ill with an affection of the heart. His daughter, Mrs. J. H. Lane, and husband, of Tyrone, were called home on account of the fathers's illness.

Chapman Township, Snyder county, has five small-pox patients. They are all in the family of John Kerstetter and his brother-in-law, who live in an adjoining house, and there is little danger of it spreading any further. Miss Kerstetter who had the disease first has recovered.

Miss Olive, daughter of George S. Davis, a wealthy citizen of Selinsgrove, died from the effects of having an eye tooth extracted. The wound subsequently developed blood poisoning which so affected her eyes that, had she survived, total blindness would have been her fate. No case similar to this has been noted by her attending physicians.

C. G. Spicher, of Morganza, is paying his father and sister in this place a visit during his vacation from the Morganza Reformatory, where he holds the position of Second officer in Division B. Hiram Grove, of Spring Mills, and Clayton Stover, of Centre Hill, are also connected with the institution named, and hold, respectively, the positions of first and second officers, in Division C. The reformatory has at present about eight hundred inmates. Each officer has nearly a hundred boys under his care.

All kinds of horse blankets, from 65 cents up, at Boczers, Centre Hall.

Men's leather slippers, 49c.
Yeager & Davis.

$10,000,000 FOR A GREAT UNIVERSITY

Carnegie Will Found Institution of Learning at National Capital.

TO LEAD IN ORIGINAL RESEARCH.

The Government Asked to Be the Trustee for the Splendid Endowment, No Appropriation Being Expected or Wanted—Carnegie Has Conferred With Dr. Gilman and Other Noted Educators on the Subject.

Washington, D. C., (Special).—President Roosevelt has received a letter from Andrew Carnegie, in which the latter offers to make a donation of $10,000,000 to the United States. The letter will be referred to Congress by the President in a special message.

Mr. Carnegie's gift is for the purpose of establishing in Washington a university for higher education. As fas as his idea has been developed, it proposes a gift after the manner of the bequest of James Smithson, the Englishman who gave $1,000,000 for the establishment and maintenance of what is now known as the Smithsonian Institution. Smithson desired the institution founded by him to be a factor in the diffusion of scientific knowledge. Mr. Carnegie proposes that the university which he is to endow shall be the greatest institution in the world for the development of higher education.

Mr. Carnegie has consulted ex-President Gilman of Johns Hopkins University; President Hadley, of Yale; President Eliot, of Harvard; ex-President White, of Cornell, and all the leading educators of the country. They heartily indorse his plans. The proposed university will not interfere in the least with the educational institutions already established, but will supplement them, for, according to the present plan, its doors will be oper only to those who desire to take up a post-graduate course. Mr. Carnegie also wants the new university to take the lead in original research, so that the United States can eventually stand side by side with Germany, if not excel that nation, in scientific development.

Mr. Carnegie's plan does not propose a national university in the sense that an appropriation will be asked or needed. The Government is simply to be the trustee of the magnificent endowment, just as it administers the fund bequeathed by Smithson. It is probable that a board of regents will be appointed, as in the case of the Smithsonian Institution, or it may be that the Government will be represented upon the board of directors, which, it is contemplated, shall consist of men of national reputation.

Mr. Carnegie has kept the proposed endowment a secret until he could definitely arange the plans and scope of the new university. Even yet all these details have not been arranged, so that little more than the outline of his gift can be published.

It is known, however, that he does not propose to ask from Congress a single foot of land upon which the university buildings will be constructed. The entire expense i sto be borne out of his endowment. No site has yet been selected. It will, however, necessarily be very large, as it is proposed to erect a series of magnificent structures.

TRAIN FALLS THREE HUNDRED FEET.

A Rock-Slide Causes It to Plunge Over a Bluff Down Into Brazil River.

Vancouver, B. C.—At an early hour a Canadian Pacific freight train was proceeding east at a slow rate around a dangerous curve, 400 feet above the Brazil river, when Engineer Randall suddenly came upon a rock-slide scarcely 50 yards ahead of him.

A signal was given to the brakemen and the engine was reversed, but it was too late. The train was going scarcely five miles an hour, but the heavy train behind piled the engine on the rocks and before the engineer and fireman could jump the locomotve rolled over and over 300 feet down the bluff to the river. Engineer Randall and Fireman Potruff were crushed to death beneath the engine. Three care were wrecked, going over the bank after the engine. Traffic was delayed six hours.

PUT IN COFFIN TOO SOON.

This Murderer Was Cut Down Before Life Was Extinct.

Little Rock, Ark., (Special).—Bud Wilson, the convict who killed R. H. Naylor, a guard of the Yell County Convict Camp, last December, was hanged at Danville.

Before the lid was placed on the coffin the body began moving about. Wilson opened his eyes and his whole frame shivered. He was taken from the coffin by the deputies and carried up the steps to the scaffold for the purpose of hanging him again.

When the platform was reached the body became rigid, remained so for a moment and then became limp. Wilson was examined carefully by the physicians, who finally pronounced him dead, death having been caused by strangulation.

Three Negroes Killed.

Andalusia, Ala., (Special).—Governor Jelks sent troops to aid Sheriff Bradshaw in protecting the negro rioters in jail here, and the town is under martial law. The Sheriff is fearing an attack at any moment by a mob from Opp and is prepared to protect his prisoners. Three negroes, whose names are unknown, were caught and killed by a posse near Opp, because, it is alleged, they took part in the riot, and the whole county is in arms against the negroes.

What's His Name?

Washington, D. C., (Special).—The State Department has been advised that the Crown Prince of Siam, Maha Vajiravudh, has aranged to visit the United States next October. No member of the royal family of Siam ever has visited America.

Wants Library Open on Sunday.

Washington, D. C., (Special).—The annual report of Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress, recommends that the library be opened on Sunday.

SUMMARY OF THE LATEST NEWS.

Domestic.

In a riot growing out of the street car strike in Scranton, Pa., officers who attempted to arrest a man who had assaulted one of them were attacked by a crowd of miners, who fired at them. The officers and a nonunion motorman then fired into the crowd and wounded three men.

A committee of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees submitted a list of grievances to President Parsons, of the Union Traction Company, Philadelphia. The conductors and motormen of that city are divided upon the strike question.

There was a sharp discussion in the convention of the American Federation of Labor on the question of boycotting machine-made cigars. A resolution was adopted omitting reference to machinery, but denouncing child labor.

Rev. A. A. Johnson, colored, pastor of the African Methodist Episcopal Church of Okaloosa, Ia., was shot while in the pulpit on Sunday night by Anna Nelson, colored.

In a battle between burglars who had robbed the general store of Edward Wood, in Gelena, S. D., and officers one of the robbers was killed and another wounded.

H. J. Fleischman, cashier of the Farmers and Merchants' Bank of Los Angeles, Cal., has disappeared with $100,000 of the bank's money.

An extra freight ran into a freight train on the Northern Pacific near North Yakuma, Wash. Two were killed and five were injured.

A writ of habeas corpus was sued out in New York in behalf of Albert T. Patrick, accused of the murder of millionaire Rice.

Three robbers secured $2,000 from the bank of the Archibald Banking Company, in Archibald, Ohio.

Lawrence Wright was dragged to death by runaway mules in Fawn township, Pennsylvania.

Two more of the convicts who escaped from Leavenworth Military Prison were recaptured.

Steve Barnes, a watchman at the Wilkesbarre (Pa.) pesthouse, was frozen to death.

A young woman of many names was arrested in New York at a hotel, where she was living in style, on the charge of stealing dimonds and other jewels, valued at over $2,000, from the family of Albert D. Merrill, Brookline, Mass., by whom she had been employed. She broke down and made a complete confession to the police.

Judge Phillips, in Cleveland, roundly scorde a jury that had acquitted George Willard of robbing Sigler Brothers' jewelry store, the Judge claiming that he had clearly been proven guilty.

Walter Cavanaugh, of Kansas City, Mo., who forced his sweetheart to steal $1,200 in pension money from her widowed mother, was sentenced to five years in State prison.

The grand jury in Barnstable, Mass., indicted Nurse Jane Toppan for the alleged murder of Mrs. Mary E. Gibbs, Alden P. Davis and Mrs. Genevieve A. Gordon.

The Orient express ran into the railway station at rankfort, Ky., and wrecked it, many of the passengers and people in the waiting-room having narrow escapes.

At a meeting held in Paris plans for the proposed French college in America to study American commercial and business methods were discussed.

Seven thousand barrels of Kentucky whisky are to be shipped to German warehouses of the Louisville Warehouse Company to avoid taxation.

Henry Hoover, charged in York, Pa., with dynamiting a Northern Central express train, was committed for court.

Three runaways from the Indian school at Carlisle, Pa., were caught at Parkersburg, W. Va., and sent back.

Foreign.

The German government officials at Berlin are worried over the recent uproar in Poland caused by the conviction of Polish parents hom mobbed Prussian teachers for flogging children who refused to learn catechism in German.

The Hamburg-American Steamship Company has contracted to carry 30,000 tons of iron to the United States at $1.08 a ton, and on the return trip to carry American coal to Germany at $1.32 a ton.

Bookkeeper Goudre of the Bank of Liverpool, Bookmaker Kelley and Prizefighter Burge were arraigned in Bow Street, London, in connection with the forgeries on the Bank of Liverpool.

Dr. Hasse, the pan-German leader in the Reichstag, has been defeated in his purpose of bringing Chamberlain's speech reflecting upon German soldiers before the Reichstag.

General Alban, commander of the Colombian government forces, will shortly make an effort to recapture the port of Tumace, which is now held by 3,000 Liberals.

Nicaragua has agree to lease a section of country six miles wide to the United States for a route for the Nicaraguan Canal.

Confirmatory dispatches are published in London of the report that Major Van Tets, of Queen Wilhelmina's bodyguard was wounded in defending her from her husband, and that the Queen with her own hands, stanched the wound and made her husband beg the Major's pardon. A dispatch from Amsterdam says Van Tets died of his wound.

Dutch socialists introduced a motion in the Parliament at The Hague to take measures to obtain, with the sanction of Great Britain, the removal of the women and children from the concentration camps in South Africa.

The Immigration Restriction Bill, which excludes from Australia all persons who cannot speak a European language, has passed the Comonwealth Senate.

An anti-ducking league has been organized in Vienna, and it includes a number of members of the Reichstag.

Thousands of starving unemployed people are rioting at Prague.

Financial.

The General Electric Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent.

The New York Subtreasury statement shows that the banks lost $7,115,000 last week.

The depositors of the Dresden Savings Bank, which made an assignment, will lose 7,500,000 marks.

The Pressed Steel Car Company has received an order for 1000 hopper and ore cars from the Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie.

MINTS COINED LOTS OF MONEY

The Report of Director Roberts for the Last Fiscal Year.

THE IMPORTS EXCEEDED EXPORTS.

Original Deposits Showed an Increase of Nearly Twenty Millions of Dollars—Operations Were Conducted During the Year in the Mints at Philadelphia, San Francisco and New Orleans.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The report of Mr. George E. Roberts, director of the mint, upon the operations of the mint service during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, has been completed.

The coinage of the mints during the fiscal year amounted to 176,999,132 pieces of the value of $136,340,781. Of this $99,065,715 was in gold, $24,298,850 was in silver dollars, $10,966,648 was in fractional silver and $2,009,568 was in minor coin. There also were coined at the Philadelphia mint 225,000 gold pieces of the value of $349,014 for the Government of Costa Rica.

The coinage of silver dollars during the year was wholly from the stock of bullion accumulated under the act of July 14, 1890. The amount of this bullion on hand at the beginning of the fiscal year was 3,268,054 standard ounces, and at the end of the year 52,562,927 standard ounces. The coinage of this bullion has been accelerated to enable the treasury to retire the treasury notes issued in its purchase and at the same time supply the pressing demand which has existed throughout the year for the small denominations of money required in retail trade.

Coinage operations were conducted during the year in the mints at Philadelphia, San Francisco and New Orleans. The Philadelphia mint is now in its new quarters and the old site, including the structure, will be offered for sale to the highest bidder on December 19, 1901. An upset price of $2,000,000 has been placed upon it. The original cost of the ground to the Government was $35,840. The cost of the new site and structure has been $2,000,000, and the appropriation for equipment $440,000, but a considerable portion of the latter is yet unexpended. No pains have been spared to provide this mint with the best machinery to be had, and it is believed that in methods and equipment it will be, when completed, a model institution of its kind.

BEEN IN PRISON THIRTY YEARS.

Pathetic Appeal of Woman Who Wants to Die Outside of Jail Walls.

Trenton, N. J., (Special).—Like a voice from the tomb comes the plea for freedom and a chance to die outside prison walls of Lizzie Garrababt, the New Jersey murderess. For 30 years she has been a prisoner in the State prison here.

A girl of 17 only when she entered the prison, she is now an old, gray-haired woman, with but a few more years to live. Influential women in Jersey are trying to have her released so that she can die in freedom.

A reporter managed to see the woman for a few minutes, and for the first time in many years she has been enabled to communicate with the outside world.

"All I want is to be free," she said, "so it will seem as if God has kind of forgiven me. There is little left me but to die, and all I want is to escape dying in this place."

ROBBERS BIND B. & O. OPERATOR.

His Pockets and Company's Cash Drawer Then Rifled.

Wilmington, Ohio, (Special).—Three masked men broke in the door of the Baltimore and Ohio depot here, bound the operator, R. D. Walm, rifled his pockets of $9.50 and took $20.55 from the company's cash drawer.

The robbers then entered the office of Langdon's flouring mill, across the street from the station, blew the safe open and secured $50 and escaped. The operator lay bound and unable to move for three hours listening to the train dispatcher at Columbus calling at the key. Finally he was discovered and released. A posse found three stolen rings near Midland City, where they had been abandoned by the robbers, who took to the woods.

Atlanta, Ga., (Special).—The Douglassville (Ga.) bank was robbed of $2,500. The robbers escaped on a stolen handcar.

Kitchener as "Old Rip."

London, (By Cable).—A letter just received from an officer in South Africa says that a subaltern drew a caricature of Lord Kitchener as Rip Van Winkle leading a centenarian soldier up a kopje. A staff officer showed it to Kitchener, and the chief gave one of his grim smiles and said: "It is an ugly prophecy, but if necessary we will hang on here until we are that age. Our duty is to win, and we will." The subaltern was paralyzed with terror until assured that Kitchener had not asked for the artist's name.

First Bill Signed by Roosevelt.

Washington, D. C., (Special).—President Roosevelt Saturday signed the first bill sent to him by Congress, thus creating the first law to be enacted under his administration. It was the act to admit free of duty and permit the transfer of foreign exhibits from the Pan-American Exposition to the South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition at Charleston, S. C.

Alabama Wants Good Roads.

Montgomery, Ala., (Special).—Permanent organization of the Alabama Good Roads Association was effected here, and R. R. Poole, Commissioner of Agriculture of Alabama, was elected president. Resolutions were adopted urging the State Legislature to create a State highway commission and to make an appropriation to extend the building of better roads. A memorial to the Legislature was adopted urging an appropriation for betterment of the roads in the State.

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS.

Philippine Trade in 1901.

A comparative statement of the commerce of the Philippine Islands for the fiscal years 1901 and 1900, prepared in the War Department, shows that the total value of merchandise imported during the fiscal year 1901 was $30,279,406, as against $20,601,436 for the fiscal year 1900; and the total value of merchandise exported during the fiscal year 1901 was $23,214,948, as against $19,751,068 for the fiscal year 1900, an increase of 47 per cent. in the value of imports and an increase of 17½ per cent. in the value of exports.

The value of imports of merchandise from the United States was $2,855,685, an increase of 72.4 per cent. over the previous year; from the United Kingdom, $6,956,145, increase 76.3 per cent.; from Germany, $2,135,252, increase 76.5 per cent., and from France, $1,683,929, increase 246.7 per cent.

The value of exports of merchandise to the United States was $2,572,021, a decrease of 27 per cent.; United Kingdom, $10,704,741, increase 72 per cent.; Germany, $81,526, decrease 16.3 per cent.; France, $1,934,256, increase 38.9 per cent.

Officials at Loggerheads.

Secretary of War Root and Comptroller of the Treasury Robert J. Tracewell are officially at loggerheads.

The War Department has outstanding contracts which were to be paid from the national defense fund of 1898, and Secretary Root, in a communication to Mr. Tracewell asking that payments thereon be authorized by the accounting officers, stated that "It appears that the President and his Cabinet were agreed that the national defense fund of $50,000,000 could be used after July 1, 1901, in making payments under contracts properly entered into during the year 1898."

Mr. Tracewell replies that his judgment is not influenced by the "views of certain executive officers. I hold that the accounting officers are not authorized to allow any payments made from the appropriations made for the national defense after June 30, 1901."

Secretary Root regards Mr. Tracewell's decision as a "misinterpretation" of law. Mr. Tracewell insists that he is right.

Hepburn's Canal Bill.

Representative Hepburn, of Iowa, has introduced his Isthmian Canal bill which, by reason of his being author, passed last year, and from his probable continuance at the head of the House Commerce Committee, it is regarded as the measure which will serve as a basis for action by the House.

It differs from the Hepburn bill passed last year in making the total appropriation $180,000,000 instead of $140,000,000. Of the total amount, $10,000,000 is made immediately available to begin work. In other respects the bill follows that of last year, authorizing the President to acquire a right of way from Costa Rica and Nicaragua, and then to direct the Secretary of War to begin the construction, from Greytown, on the Caribbean sea, to Brito, on the Pacific ocean, with suitable defenses, etc.

Exclusion of Chinese.

Representative Kahn, who represents the San Francisco district containing the Chinese quarter, in which about 30,000 Chinese reside, introduced a Chinese Exclusion law. It defines strictly the status of those who by treaty have a right to enter the country, excluding all except Chinese officials, teachers, students, merchants, travelers and returning laborers. In each of these excepted cases a section is devoted to the rigid identification and specification of the persons included. In the case of Chinese officials the Chinese Government is required to furnish a list of its officials coming to this country. Mr. Kane says this will overcome the wholesale creation of officials, including those of the Six Companies, who are said to have been made officials in order to take them outside of the exclusion laws.

Work of Weather Bureau.

In his annual report Prof. Willis L. Moore, chief of the Weather Bureau, refers to the extension of experiments with wireless telegraphy.

An important extension of the forecast work was made during the year, whereby meteorological reports from points in the British Isles, the continent of Europe and from the Azores are transmitted to Washington and with observations from Nassau, Bermuda and Turks Island are regularly published on the weather maps, together with forecasts of the wind an dthe state of the weather for the first three days out of steamers bound eastward. In a number of instances, when storms of marked strength were passing eastward off the American coast, forecasts for steamers leaving European ports westward bound were cabled to England. Reports from steamers show that these forecasts and other special warnings were verified.

To Investigate Crop Problems.

The Secretary of Agriculture announced the establishment of a new division of soil management in the Bureau of Soils, with Prof. F. H. King, formerly professor of soil physics in the University of Wisconsin, in charge. The work will consist of following up the soil surveys and investigating problems connected with the proper distribution of crops and the best methods of cultivation.

Capital News in General.

Senator McLaurin made a fierce attack in the Senate on Chairman Jones, of the Democratic caucus and Senator Tillman, his colleague, both of whom came back at him, Tillman challenging him then and there to resign.

The House Ways and Means Committee discussed with Secretary Root the provisions of a proposed tariff law for the Philippines.

Senator Lodge presented in executive session the report of the Committee on Foreign Relations on the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty.

A conference was held at the War Department to decide upon tariff legislation for the Philippines, hade necessary by the recent decision of the Supreme Court.

Capt. Francis P. Fremont, Second Infantry, was convicted by court-martial in the Philippines of conduct to the prejudice of military discipline.

The Senate confirmed the nomination of William Dudley Ffoulke, of Indiana, to be a civil service commissioner.

MANY MILLIONS ARE LOST ON COPPER

Rich and Poor Alike Have Suffered Heavy Losses.

DALY ESTATE OUT 15 MILLIONS.

A Decline of Over One Hundred Millions in the Values of the Amalgamated Stock—The Financial Markets of the Whole World Affected—Chicagoans Lose Many Millions.

New York, (Special).—Never in the history of Wall street has such a record been made as in Amalgamated. Less than six months ago it sold for $130 a share, representing a stock market value of the company's stock of $201,500,000. Monday's prices cut the stock in half, so that the decline amounts to $100,750,000. This loss has fallen on the rich and the poor alike.

It has affected the whole market in all the bourses of the world. Money rates have felt it, and British consols, French rentes, and German imperial bond issues have also been affected. Half the attendance on the Stock Exchange floor this morning was centered around the Amalgamated post.

Losses of the Daly Estate.

Butte, Mont., (Special).—When the late Marcus Daly put his mining properties into the Amalgamated Company, which he assisted in organizing, he took $5,000,000 worth of the Amalgamated stock as part payment. The exact interest he held in the company is not known outside of the family and the Daly estate, some reports being that his holdings represented more than five millions, but at any rate the estate's stock in the Amalgamated alone was estimated to be worth $20,000,000 before the recent decline.

If the figures are correct the loss to Mrs. Daly and the estate together has been near $15,000,000 during the few months since the stock dropped from its high figure of $130 to the present low point.

How much of the stock Mrs. Daly still holds is not known, but the report is that the bulk of that formerly held by herself and in the name of the estate has been disposed of. The loss she has suffered will not seriously affect her great fortune, however, for her wealth is still estimated at $25,000,000.

PAN-AMERICAN HAS TROUBLES.

No Money to Pay for Diplomas, and All Its Buildings Are Attached.

Buffalo, N. Y., (Special).—The Pan-American Exposition Company is so deeply embarrassed financially that it is unable even to provide diplomas for exhibitors who won them. The announcement was made, when it was stated that diplomas costing 82 cents each would be too expensive, and that the best the company could do would be to furnish two kinds of diplomats, one costing 33 cents and another costing 25 cents. About 10,000 in all are to be issued, and the total expense will be $3,000, which the company is unable to meet. An effort will be made to get the New York State Commission to use some of its money for this purpose. The commission has a large surplus.

Sheriff Cadwell caused more trouble for the exposition officers when he attached every building on the grounds, except those owned by private individuals.

WRECK ON GEORGIA RAILROAD.

Passenger Train Goes Over an Embankment —One Killed.

Macon, Ga., (Special).—The Central of Georgia passenger train from Savannah, after crossing the river entering Macon, at about 4 o'clock A. M., with about 100 passengers, jumped a switch on a high embankment. The engine and tender parted from the train. The baggage and express cars were thrown over into a culvert and burned. The second-class coach was thrown on its side and burned. The first-class pasenger coach fell over the embankment. The Atlanta sleeper, filled with passengers, caught fire and was destroyed. The only person killed was Julia Boynton, colored, of Columbus, Ga.

She Is Wedded by Wire.

Bowling Green, Ky., (Special).—Miss Maude W. Wilcutt stood in the telegraph office here and became the bride of Dr. J. W. Simmons, a physician of Peaster, Texas They were married by wire. The questions were asked from the Texas end by a justice of the peace, and were answered by Miss Wilcutt. The bride is teaching school in Butler county. She and Dr. Simmons recently met while traveling.

Water Better Than Oil.

El Paso, Texas, (Special).—A dispatch from Las Cruces announces that the oil borers at Engle, N. M., have struck an artesian well at a depth of 200 feet which swept 1,000 gallons an hour through a two-inch hole. Engle is situated in the heart of the famous "Journey of Death" desert, which is one of the most arid regions known, and the strike of water will prove far more valuable than an oil gusher.

Appointed to Embassy.

St. Petersburg, (By Cable).—Lieutenant-Colonel Schebiko, military agent of the Russian embassy at Washington, has been appointed to the Russian embassy at Berlin. Lieutenant-Colonel Agapiejeff will succeed Lieutenant-Colonel Schebiko at Washington.

Corn Breaks 10-Year Record.

New York, (Special).—Grain markets wound up the week here in characteristic bull fashion, with a spectacular display of the public's control over the situation. In all markets records were smashed right and left, while, at 73¾ for May corn in New York, that market was higher than at any time in a decade. Wheat broke all records for the season. The biggest advance came after the regular close and forced prices up 1¾c. a bushel, making nearly 6 cents advance for the week.

NATIONAL NAVAL RESERVE.

Bill Providing for Reorganization Adopted With Modifications.

New York, (Special).—The Association of Naval Militias of the United States has just concluded here a series of meetings at which discussions were held on the bill introduced in Congress by Congressman Foss, of Illinois, which provides for the organization of a national naval reserve.

The naval militia organizations of the following States were represented at the meetings: California, by Lieutenant Commander White; Connecticut, by Comander Averill; Maryland, by Commander Geer; Massachusetts, by Captain Buffington, Lieutenant Commander Edgar and others; Michigan, by Commander Hendrie; New Jersey, by Commander Irving and Commander Potter; New York, by Capt. J. W. Miller, Commander Franklin and others; Ohio, by Lieutenant Yost, and Pennsylvania, by Comander Beschenberger. Lieutenant Commander Southerland and Ex-Lieutenants Anderson and Satterlee, United States Navy, represented the Government.

The meetings were presided over by Captain Miller, of New York. Lieutenant Commander Southerland presented the views of the Navy Department with regard to the question, and after some discussion the Foss bill was indorsed with several modifications. These modifications are on lines suggested by President Roosevelt in his message.

Another matter considered was the question of taking steps toward securing the abolishment of the rank of "naval cadet" in the navy, and substituting in its place the rank of "midshipman," but nothing definite was decided on.

NURSE IS INDICTED.

Miss Jane Toppan Formally Accused of Three Murders.

Barnstable, Mass. (Special).—Miss Jane Tappan, of Lowell, stood up in the Superior Court room here and heard indictments by the grand jury charging her with the murder of three persons whom she had been engaged to nurse back to health, but who had died under her charge.

There are three indictments, one charging her with the death of Mrs. Mary D. Gibbs, of Cataumet, the second with the death of A. P. Davis, also of Cataumet, and the third with that of Mrs. Genevieve A. Gordon, of Chicago. It is declared in each case that the cause was the administration of poisonous drugs, 10 grains of morphine or atrophine or morphine and atrophine together, "or some poison unknown to the jury."

For 10 minutes the woman stood tightly clutching the rail while the clerk read the indictment charging her with the murder of Mrs. Gibbs. At length Miss Toppan's counsel spared her further agony by waiving the reading, and all that remained was for her to plead. Three times she was asked if she was guilty and three times she replied in a low voice:

"Not guilty."

Miss Tappan was led away to her cell, where she will remain until early next spring, when she will be given a trial.

65 Wedding Guests Poisoned.

Prairie du Sac, Wis., (Special).—Sixty-five persons were poisoned at a wedding feast at the home of John Mulky, at West Point, near this place. It is believed there was poison in the coffee. Physicians were summoned from Lodi, and after several hours' work hope was given that all would recover. Some of the coffee has been sent to a chemist to be examined.

Sampson in Feeble Health.

Washington, D. C., (By Cable).—It is authoritatively stated that there has been no marked change for the worse in the condition of Rear Admiral W. T. Sampson. However, he is now as he has been since he came to Washington, in very feeble health, and his chances for withstanding any serious strain upon his vitality are said to be slight.

ODDS AND ENDS OF THE NEWS.

Judge Newburger, in New York, denied the motion to dismiss the indictment against Roland B. Molineux.

James Argyl Smith, former Confederate general, died in Jackson, Miss, of pneumonia.

Sirty-five persons were poisoned at a wedding feast in Prairie du Sac, Wis.

Herbert Marx, of New York, who shot three men at Oak Grove, Westmoreland county, Va., and was acquitted of any blame by the coroner's jury, started for New York. J. Q. Stiff, the third man shot, will also die, as the wound has completely paralyzed his body.

Twenty-two negroes are under arrest in Andalusia, Ala., charged with complicity in the killing of J. W. Dorsey and the fatal wounding of F. Atkinson, a policeman.

Attorney General Douglas, of Minnesota, upheld an opinion that, under the State Constitution, the Lord's Prayer could not be used in the public schools.

President Clark, of the World's Christian Endeavor, will visit President Roosevelt for a consultation over the campaign for Christian citizenship.

Capt. Richard R. Turner, who was keeper of the famous Libby Prison, dropped dead in Isle of Wight county, Virginia.

The factory of the National Starch Manufacturing Company, in Des Moines, Ia., was burned. Loss, $200,000; insured.

Ben Knox was shot and killed by Tossie King, who wanted to arrest Knox for a crime of which he was innocent.

A combine is reported to be in process of being effected among the tobacco-growers of the Philippine Islands.

The City of London entertained the Prince and Princess of Wales at a luncheon in Guild Hall, which, of course, was made the occasion of a demonstration in favor of the government and of Chamberlain.

Herr Bebel, as the representative of 2,800,000 voters, in a forceful speech, presented to the Reichstag the socialists' protest against the "hunger duties," as he called the triffs on grain.

Queen Wilhelmina and her husband are appearing in public together, and reports are given out that she has forgiven him in order to allay public indignation.

A SENSE OF PERIL.

The country's full of railroad trains;
the city's full of tracks;
An' every now an' then I hold my
breath and say "by zucks!"
The water's full o' microbes an' the air is
full o' germs,
An' quinine is the only thing that brings
the brutes to terms.
No matter what the season is, some
trouble 'twill unfold—
You're threatened with a sunstroke, or
else you're catchin' cold.
An' that is why I fold my hands con-
tented-like an' say
I'm thankful, if fur nothin' else, that I'm
alive to-day.

I hain't no outomobble fur to ride along
the pike.
I never played no golf at all. A lot of
things I'd like.
I've had to git along without an' be con-
tented jest
To see the other folks enjoyin' life or
takin' rest.
But when they're buildin' battle-ships
an' throwin' dynamite,
An' makin' calculations fur a carnage,
left an' right,
It ain't no time to scold because ex-
istence isn't gay—
I'm thankful, if fur nothin' else, that
I' malive to-day.

—Washington Star.

THE OLD BELL

"Hullo, Marie! I'm awful glad to see you out again!" was Joe Page's greeting as he caught a glimpse of Marie Menard's small, frail figure on the doorstep.

Without replying, Marie, with the aid of her crutches, slowly arose and walked a short distance from the open door.

"Why, what's the matter?" asked Joe, as he saw the troubled look on that childish face. "For such a nice day you ought to be as happy as a bird. You ought to be thankful you can git out of that old house once more."

"Oh, I am thankful—so thankful! I have prayed—you can't dream how much—for the sunshine, but——" She stopped suddenly, then added as if talking to herself, "If grandpa could only have stayed with me!"

"Well," said Joe, "if you'll tell me what's the matter, I'll help you if I can."

"No," she said. "Nobody can help me. I just think all the time till it makes me weak. I can't help it."

"Well——" said Joe, impatiently.

"The water——" she said; then in a whisper, "I'm afraid they'll go off and leave me if it gets high like it did the time grandpa used to tell about."

"No, Marie, no!" he cried. "They could not be so mean."

"Whiskey'll make 'em do anything," she answered, in bitter tones.

"I've got to go or Danis'll be after me," and Joe left with this parting advice: "Don't worry any more about it."

Marie lived with her uncle, Peter Morin, in the old town of Kaskaskia.

Kaskaskia was once the capital of Illinois, and attained a population of nearly ten thousand people. There once resided men who were famous in state and nation.

In 1880 the Mississippi River cut through the land just above this town to the Kaskaskia River, leaving the town upon an island. The hungry waters are now fast destroying poor Kaskaskia. Its brilliant yesterday serves but as a contrast with its dull to-day. It is peopled now with traditions of what once was. Where the first state house stood there are only a few rocks overgrown with willows. The old convent, where were educated the daughters of the wealthy, is all gone. Not even the dead had promise of peace, and were carried away.

The Catholic church is in good repair, but the few remaining buildings are unpainted and dilapidated.

When three years old, Marie had a severe attack of sickness, and though now thirteen years old, she was unable to walk without the aid of crutches and the greater part of the time was confined to her bed. Her grandfather was her constant companion, waiting upon her and entertaining her with stories of "Kasky in her prosperous youth."

During the fall of 1891 her grandpa died, and Marie had no one to care for her. She lived in fear of the coming waters, and that fear was fast wearing her tender life away.

Father Farnin often went to talk with her, and his good housekeeper sent many nice things to eat, but this only caused the hard-hearted aunt to be jealous, and to inflict new suffering on the already over-burdened heart.

A month passed. Little Marie was too weak to leave her bed. The water was slowly creeping toward the group of houses—all that was left of old Kasky.

"Here, Joe," said Mr. Danis, "help me load the skiff. 'Pears to me the water's going to come pooty hard tonight, and I'm going to git out of here. Don't ketch me a-staying here and running a resk with sich sneeking water. I'm set on being in a place that's high and dry before I close my eyes tonight."

It took but a few trips from the house to the skiff to get the most valuable possessions of the old bachelor, with whom Joe lived.

"Jump in, Joe," said Mr. Danis, as he seated himself in one end of the skiff. "There's no time to lose."

"Can't you wait a minute?" asked Joe in a hesitating manner.

"No! Didn't I tell yer there's no time to lose? Jump in, if yer going to."

Joe stepped toward the skiff—stopped—then turned and went back to the house they had left, and watched the now steadily advancing waters.

As darkness gathered over the island the people became alarmed, and as fast as possible moved into the houses, to the second stories of which they expected to go for safety.

To one of these Pete Morin moved his family. To-night, as usual, he was intoxicated.

"Well, Marie, I guess you want to go, too, don't you?" he asked in a simple manner.

"Here, Pete," came in angry tones from his wife as she handed him a bundle of clothes. "Leave that brat alone and take this.

Like a child he obeyed, and little Marie was forgotten.

"You're sich a blessed little angel, it would be a sin fur anybody but Father Farnin to save you," was the last blow from the cruel aunt as she closed the door—and Marie was alone.

Joe waited until the water ran across the room in little streams.

"It does mean business," said he to himself. "Guess I'd better go."

At the door of the Morin house Joe stopped to listen. From within came not the sound of sobs, but the pleading voice in prayer.

"Well, sir, they did do it, didn't they, Marie?" he said as he entered. "But never you mind; we'll fool 'em fur once in their lives."

Joe was a large, strong boy of seventeen, and to him Marie seemed but the weight of a babe. Wrapping her well in a blanket he carried her to the church.

"My crutches," she whispered, "they're in the corner."

Putting her on one of the seats he left the church, but soon returned with the crutches and more blankets. He could find nothing to eat as he had hoped to do.

The old church is low and broad and situated on the highest ground of the island, yet not out of reach of the hungry waters. Entering there in a small vestibule of which the steeple is a continuation. No plaster covers the brick walls. No woodwork. Looking upward you see the old bell amidst these rough surroundings.

This bell, whose tones were the first ever heard in the Mississippi Valley, was a gift from France in 1741.

"I know the nicest place for you that ever was," said Joe, trying to be lively. "I'll go first and fix you a nice bed with these covers.'

Joe then carried Marie to the gallery and placed her on the bed he had made for her on the bellows of the pipe-organ, which, from its curious appearance, one might guess to be even older than the bell. It consisted of two parts—the larger part on one side, the smaller on the other—connected by a platform. The woodwork was rough and unpainted. From one side projected the bellows, which was about the size of a bed and covered with white cloth. The large pipes extending far above the keys were framed with rough boards.

"Now, Marie," said Joe, "you jest go to sleep. I'm going to set on the steps and if anybody comes they'll have to pass the guard."

Marie was soon asleep. Joe, too, was soon asleep at his post.

The next morning he was awakened by a soft voice calling:

"Joe! Oh, Joe! Look at the water! How can we get out?"

The water was above the straight-backed seats. Through the window, sunbeams played upon the organ, as if to cheer Marie, but a shudder shook her small frame as she saw the water separating her from the altar, before which she had so often knelt in prayer. She did not realize how near she was just then to the altar not made with hands.

Joe had not expected this, and hid the surprised and frightened look on his face as he answered, drowsily:

"Guess we'll have to stay."

All day Marie told stories while Joe set on the edge of the bellows in deep thought, catching only the thread of what she said. Silently he watched the water as faster each hour it climbed the gallery steps. Night came on. Marie, too, became quiet, and both fixed their eyes on the sanctuary lamp on the altar. For hours they watched the small red light.

"There, it's gone!" whispered Marie as the water extinguished the light—to Joe the last gleam of hope.

Marie prayed till her tired eyes closed in disturbed slumber, but Joe walked to and fro through that never-ending night.

Just as the first faint gleams of light were creeping through the window, Joe stopped by the bellows. How pale and thin was that face! The hunger, thirst and pain were plainly written there, yet how bravely she tried to drive the present danger from them with stories of the happy past.

"Marie, are you hungry?" asked Joe.

"Oh, no, not very—but hot! my! I'm about to burn up, and so much water—if I only had a sup—there"—she said, "I didn't want to say that, but I forgot."

As the morning advanced bright roses came on Marie's cheeks, and in her sleep she would talk of grandpa and the water.

But hark! what was that?

In his joy Joe screamed:

"The rescue boat!"

Nearer and nearer came the sound.

"Will they come to the church?" was the question which darted through Joe's mind.

The boat whistled at intervals, and to those in danger its shrill notes, "help is coming," were the sweetest notes never to be forgotten.

To his screams of "Help!" Joe expected each moment an answer.

He threw back the lid of the organ and beat with wild force upon the keys. All was useless. The organ, whose tones had so often reverberated through the church and far out over the island, made no sound. There was no one at the bellows. He ran to the open back of the organ and stretched forth his hands towards the old bell, the rope of which was tied just beyond his reach—out of the way of curious or mischievous hands. Many years ago on a frosty morning it had been cracked and was now used only on special occasions.

The boat was leaving. The sound of the whistle grew more distant.

"Oh, God!" cried Joe. "Why did I bring her here? Why didn't I let the water take her away quick? She will starve."

The sound of the receding boat grew fainter and fainter. Back to the organ Joe rushed. As the last sound of the boat died away he dropped on the stool, his head on the keys.

For hours Joe never moved.

Again that faint sound caught his ear. The boat was returning.

"That whistle makes me mad," said Joe. "Yes, they'll find her when the water goes down! Will they blame me?"

As he raised his head from the keys his eyes rested on the large pipes, standing there like giants to mock him in his helpnessness. But a moment did he stop. Climbing to the top of the organ he forced from position the longest of the pipes. A moment more, one end was placed on the organ the other on the window opposite. With pocket-knife ready he threw himself forward on the pipe—cut the rope, and sent forth such peals from the old bell as soon brought aid.

Once out on the unsteady pipe Joe could not return. Below him was the water. Still holding the rope he closed his eyes and offered a prayer of thanks to his heavenly Father.

Marie was taken from her bed on the bellows unconscious.

The boat carried its load of rescued sufferers to a neighboring town, where Marie was placed in a good home. She is happy, and, although much stronger, still uses the crutches found on the bellows after the water receded.

Joe went back to the farm on the island with Mr. Danis.—Waverley Magazine.

FEATS OF a CREAT TRAILER.

What an Ordinary Trail on the Plains Revealed to Frank Gourard.

The passing of the Indian scout will be another page of the romance torn from the world's history which is ever becoming more prosaic. Buffalo Bill is an able man and true as steel. But for a detective ability that Sherlock Holmes himself might envy Frank Gourard, a Hawaiian, brought up among the Indians, stands probably without a peer. Gourard is tall and very muscular, with huge shoulders and chest. He gives evidence of his nativity in his thick sensuous lips, flattened nose and dusky complexion unlike that of an Indian. He says himself that he merely remembers the fact, that, as a baby, he was brought from across the water. By long living with the Indians, he acquired a perfect knowledge of their habits, traditions and even methods of thought. Hence he was invaluable to the army when it was called upon to march against the hostile red men.

Lieut. Jordan of the metropolitan police force was with Gen. Crook's command in its memorable campaign against the Sioux. Gourard rendered yeoman's service during this trying period when the horror of the Custer massacre was very fresh, especially in the minds of the devoted band which hurried after his slayers. Lieut. Jordan is, it is believed, the only man in this city who can recall from personal experience the terrors of that memorable chase. Speaking of Gourard, he said:

"I never met a man with the faculty of Gourard. He could tell a footprint in the grass, where the ordinary observer would notice nothing. Moreover, he would tell whether the footprint was left by a white man or an Indian, and, if the latter, to what tribe he belonged. To be sure, he explained the matter by saying that each tribe wore a certain style of moccasin, but the distinction was sometimes so trivial as to render Gourard's feat a very remarkable one. The Indians, as you doubtless know, when on the warpath march in single file, those behind treading in the footprints of the leader, so as to leave a single pair of marks. The carriages used for carrying the squaws and children and supplies were formed of two poles lashed together, one at each side of the horse with the ends trailing along the ground.

"These were the same width and one was driven in the path of the other. But in spite of these precautions Gourard could tell, with practical exactness, the number of warriors, squaws and papooses that had passed along a trail, in addition to the tribe they belonged to and other particulars which were hidden from the ordinary observer, and the determining of which, to those who did not know the extraordinary capabilities of the scout, seemed wholly impossible. He would notice two sticks laid upon the ground and they would tell him of a sign of warning left by the Indians for their people. There are very many of this latter kind of marks by which the Indians counsel each other.

"In short, Gourard had reduced the faculty of observation, which most civilized people use so carelessly, to an exact science. The Indians, also as you probably know, are keen observers. You will never be able to catch their eye, perhaps, or to know just where they are looking, but they will see much more than the average white man. The only occasion when an Indian's gaze is fixed is when he descries some object at a great distance. They have a way on the plains of sweeping the horizon, shading their eyes with one hand the while."—Washington Times.

Culture and Conscience.

One effect of culture is to make the voice of conscience too polite to interrupt.—New York Sun.

The United States produces as much borax as the rest of the world combined.

FEW MEN NOW WEAR BOOTS.

MANY FARMERS OF THIS GENERATION NEVER OWNED A PAIR.

Now Worn by Older and Middle-Aged Men—The Passing of the Little Red Tops—The Rubber Boot Still Extensively Used.

"Boots, once commonly worn by men and boys, are now," said a man acquainted with the shoe trade, "worn only by old and middle-aged men, and by only a comparatively limited number of them, though it is a fact that the sale of fine boots in this city has slightly increased within the past two or three years. The men who wear boots are men who have worn them all their lives and they cling to them from habit, or they prefer them, anyway.

"Sometimes men have changed from boots to shoes, and then changed back; the shoes didn't seem natural or comfortable to them. Oftener, however, when the older man changes to shoes he sticks to them, and by far the greater number, indeed, of middle-aged and old, as well as young men, wear nowadays what, so to speak, everybody wears, namely, shoes.

"Still, in so great a city as this, among so many people, the number in the aggregate of those who wear boots is quite considerable, and in some of the very largest of the shoe stores you would find, quite unknown as boots are now to the great majority, men's boots in some variety; perhaps as many as a dozen styles of boots, in stock. They range in price from $5 to $12 a pair. You see they cost more than shoes and as a matter of fact they are worn for the most part by men of means or in comfortable or easy circumstances.

"And contrary to what might be expected of those still wearing boots, the greater number, proportionately, would be found in the city and not in the country, where, if anything, the boot has been even more generally superseded by the shoe, in some form. I am speaking now, you understand, of boots and shoes as worn by the great majority of men everywhere for the ordinary purposes of a shoe. There are, of course, regularly made and constantly sold and worn, for older men and young, riding boots and hunting and fishing boots.

"There are still made and sold to some extent kip boots, a coarse, cheaper boot, selling at about $2.50 a pair, worn by some people in out-of-door occupations, as by street sweepers in cities and by farmers in the country. It used to be thought that following the plow and all that, the farmer must have boots, but mighty few farmers anywhere in the country wear boots to-day. Some do, to be sure, and there are older and middle-aged farmers who wear fine boots on Sundays and other occasions from old-time habit, or because, like the city man, they like them. But the great majority of them wear, like almost everybody else in these days, shoes of some sort, very probably a high-cut blucher, which serves its purpose well.

"Besides the riding boots worn by men riding for pleasure or recreation, there are some boots worn by horsemen in general, but still practically the only men who as a body wear boots as they go about their daily work are miners, and one reason why they wear boots is because more or less of their work, in some mining, they do on their knees.

"They will tell you at a big wholesale shoe concern with a trade reaching in all directions and extending through the country from ocean to ocean that they don't sell now one pair where twenty-five years ago they sold a hundred cases.

"Now, all that I have said to you applies to leather boots, to boots worn, as I said, for the ordinary purposes of a boot or shoe. But there is a boot now made that is extensively worn by men in various special callings and more or less by all sorts of men in wet weather, namely, the rubber boot. Since its introduction the sale of the rubber boot has increased, and more rubber boots are sold now than ever.

"The farmer of the present generation who never owned a pair of leather boots and never thought of buying any, does own, very likely, a pair of rubber boots, and when it comes a wet day and he needs such protection, he gets out his rubber boots and puts them on and stalks abroad in the wet, dry shod.

"In some mines the miners wear rubber boots. Fishermen wear rubber boots, and so on; and then there are many people in out-of-door occupations who wear them when they need them, and rubber boots are worn by children. And speaking of children reminds me of the boots once universally worn by the small boy, written about in innumerable stories, pictured in many pictures, the little red-tops commonly described as 'Johnny's first boots.'

"Why, fifty years ago, every father gave his son at that Christmas time or birthday, when he had become old enough to wear them, a pair of red-top boots, which little Johnny put on and wore about with joyous, youthful pride. No small boy's happiness would have been considered complete unless he owned a pair of red-top boots; and the red-tops were as staple goods in the shoe stores as drums and sleds were where they sold toys.

"But you would have to look to find them, to get a pair of red-tops now, for what once no boy thought he could do without has now long been practically out of use; the vast majority of the small boys of the present day never even heard of red-top boots. They are still made, a few, or they might be found in wholesale stocks, carried over, but held to meet occasional demands which, if they did come, could be likeliest to be from some dealer who wanted a pair for some foreign-born customer. For the red-top boot was an institution in foreign lands, perhaps before it was here, certainly it flourished there later, and foreign-born fathers, most likely, are those who make the far-apart demands that still straggle in for them. There is no more demand for them in remote parts of the country than there is here at the metropolitan centre, no regions where they still cling to them; for everywhere throughout the country, just as they are in clothes and hats, so are they up-to-date in shoes."—New York Sun.

EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.

Great Progress Has Been Made in the Last Fifty Years.

But what of the mass of the people? What is education, or what passes for such, doing for them? It is more than fifty years since in England the first faint-hearted steps were taken by the state toward the instruction of its citizens—a duty up to that time abandoned to private enterprise and the strife of religious parties. It is nearly thirty years since the nation, in the education act of 1870, for the first time set its hand to manage its own schools and inaugurated a partially national system of education. The schoolmaster has since been abroad throughout the land, with the result that almost every one can read and write, and the entry "his" or "her mark" in a marriage register, once almost the rule, is now a rare exception.

By slow degrees, through many failures and mistakes, in spite of political and theological obstruction, our education authorities have evolved a system of elementary instruction which on paper leaves little to be desired. We have, in fact, the raw material for a first-rate system of national education, and all that is wanted, in the words of a recent writer on the subject, is to make it national and to make it educational. How this is to be done we do not now inquire. But it is worth while to ask what has been or is being done—what is the effect of all this educational activity upon the intellectual tastes and recreations of the people?

Our laborer or artisan is not yet a literary or even a cultivated person, nor is it either likely that he will be, or necessary that he should be. But education is slowly widening his intellectual horizon and giving him a few sips of the Pierian spring. The machinery for giving him such mental cultivation as he is capable of is all there, and only needs to be more intelligently applied, and for a longer period. When a more enlightened public opinion, and the influence and example of his employers and social superiors point the way, he may begin to see that it is worth his while to continue learning after he is twelve or thirteen years old. He is now the dominant factor in politics. His vote can make and unmake ministries. Statesmen of whatever political party must give or profess to give him what he wants.—Literature.

English Coroners.

A novel point of international interest has arisen at Southampton.

The American warship Chicago had been lying off Neitley for some days, and at 5 o'clock one morning a member of her crew was found unconscious in a boat lying alongside. He was lifted on deck, and died soon afterward. The ship's doctor made a post-mortem examination, and an inquiry was held on board, with the result that, so far as those on the vessel were concerned, the cause of death was satisfactorily made out.

An officer went ashore, and arranged for a funeral, with full naval honors, in Southampton Cemetery. A handsome coffin was ordered, and florists were commissioned to prepare some lovely wreaths. When the registrar of deaths was called upon a difficulty arose. He felt that he could not accept the certificate of death, which was signed by the ship's doctor, not only because, said the registrar, it was not made out by a registered medical practitioner, but also because death was not the result of natural causes. He therefore, referred the American officer to the coroner.

The coroner was then seen, and he said that as soon as the body was landed it came within his jurisdiction, and it would be his duty to hold an inquest. To this the representative of the ship demurred, pointing out that the deceased was not a British subject, and that it was not an English vessel, nor even a merchantman.

The coroner cited English law, and was answered with quotations from the American naval regulations. The argument was pursued in perfect good temper, but neither side would give way, and the position was the more complicated because the ship was due to sail in a few hours.

Eventually the grand funeral was abandoned, and the vessel left at the appointed time with the man's body on board.

When the vessel had steamed beyond the three-mile limit the body was committed to the deep.—*London Mail.*

President a Good Story-Teller.

The Cabinet has a new rule of procedure. It used to be the law that when that illustrious body assembled at 11 o'clock on Tuesday and Friday mornings business should be taken up at once. But that is not the practice now. Instead of getting to work at once on the supposedly great questions of state the President takes from fifteen to twenty-five minutes to tell his advisers the experiences he has had with the gentlemen who have been giving him "hot air" about offices and schemes they want him to recommend to Congress. The President is a good narrator, and therefore the first half hour is unusually interesting. He doesn't tell stories to illustrate a point he is making, as Lincoln did, but tells everything that has been happening that has impressed itself upon his mind. His sense of humor is good and the humorous side of the pictures that pass before him is not overlooked.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

One in every fifty persons over eighty years of age is blind.

PENNSYLVANIA BRIEFLY TOLD.

The Latest Condensed Dispatches From Many Points.

COUPLE PLANNED TO DIE TOGETHER

Fire Destroys Three Business Building on the "Square" in Wilkes-Barre, Causing Damage to the Extent of $260,000—Got Certificates But Prevented Successful Vaccination—Mother and Daughter Perish in Fire.

Pensions granted Pennsylvanians: Urban L. Durst, Connellsville, $6; Robt. E. Lytle, Franklin, $6; Wm. H. Stucky, Everett, $24; Benjamin Stoy, East Hickory, $12; Augustus Hawn, Huntingdon, $12; William Conkling, Soldiers' Home, Erie, $12; George W. Morrison, Fleming, $10; Archibald Spratt, Leechburg, $10; William Remley, Beaver Falls, $8; William P. Kirkpatrick, New Castle, $8; Joseph Noland, Mount Union, $24; Sarah J. Reeves, Athens, $8; Dorothea E. Purhen, Nauvoo, $8; Rachel Skinner, Washington, $8; Sarah Stewart, Three Springs, $8; Kate R. Buckley, Antrim, $8; Mary A. Kerr, Kittanning, $8; Elizabeth I. Small, McKeesport, $8; Clarissa A. Wald, Sturtevant, $8; Gerome. Bassett, Corry, $17; William Smith, Latrobe, $17; Elizabeth J. Caraher, Altoona, $8; Louie M. Kifer, Corry, 8; Emma Vansooyoe, Tyrone, $8; Lavina Wheeling, Deckard, $12.

Exploding dynamite killed John Ambromists and injured Michael Plusko and Sylvester Marshall at Mahanoy City Colliery. The accident occurred on the second lift of the seven-foot vein where the men on the "night shift" were driving a rock tunnel. Ambromitis was tamping a heavy charge of dynamite into a hole, while Plusko and Marshall stood over him. Suddenly there was an explosion which hurled all three against the sides of the chamber. Ambromitis was picked up with his head entirely blown off.

William N. Newman was arrested at Chester, charged with shooting Sarah Matthews. Newman is a colored laborer, and after a quarrel with the woman, it is alleged, he drew a revolver and fired three shots. One shot took effect in Sarah's left arm.

William Clark, aged 80 years, cut his throat with a razor at his home at Slate Run. A surgeon sewed up the wound, but later Clark tore it open. He is now in a critical condition.

After a fight which lasted several months, the Berwick Borough Council granted the right of way over the streets of that town to the Columbia and Montour Electric Railway Company.

Oscar Del Sasso, of Allentown, while stepping out of the way of one train on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, went directly in front of another, and was struck sustaining injuries which caused his death.

James Lynch, aged 75 years, was killed by a freight train on the Philadelphia and Reading Railway near Lebanon.

The Pottstown Opera House was sold at public sale for $18,200 to M. D. Evans, representing the Begely estate.

The Johnstown Passenger Railway Company paid the Borough Council of Windber $7,500 for the privilege of traversing the streets of the town.

Mrs. Sarah Klee and her nine-year-old daughter, Mary, perished in a fire which destroyed their home in Carnegie, and all the other members of the family were injured. The Klee home was a two-story frame house on Broadway, the ground floor front being devoted to a grocery store kept by Klee. The fire was discovered about 4.40 o'clock, and the flames spread so rapidly that the occupants of the upper story were shut off from the stairway. When the firemen arrived the father refused to leave the building without his wife and the child, and the firemen were compelled to carry him out.

The health authorities of Plymouth have discovered that some mothers, after the School Board required a certificate of vaccination, took their children to physicians, had the vaccination performed, got the certificate and then, hurrying home, washed off the virus. The result was that the child was not sick and there was no swollen arm. The mother of a child that was stricken with smallpox confessed this, and an investigation revealed the fact that it has been done in other cases.

A fire at one of the business corners of the "Square," Wilkesbarre, caused a loss of about $260,000. The Corn Exchange Building, containing Weitzenkorn's shoe and general furnishing stores and many offices; the Langfeld Building, containing the Globe dry goods store, and the Simon Long Building, occupied by the Simon Long clothing store, were destroyed. The fire started in the Globe store, an electric wire in the Christmas display window having ignited some cotton.

General orders were issued from the headquarters of the National Guard, announcing that upon the recommendation of the First Brigade Examining Board, Captain Charles J. Erskine, Company K, Second Regiment, is discharged from the service. Second Lieutenant Edward Jones, Company L, Ninth Regiment, is also discharged.

Knauer Amole, of Coatsville, aged about 50, and Mary E. Irwin, aged 45, of Malvern, Chester county, attempted to commit suicide together in a hotel at Reading. The woman died, but the man may recover.

Several veins of coal have been unearthed on the farm of Urias Barry near Hopeland, Clay Township. The veins are being worked to ascertain their value.

William O'Gara, of Shamokin, aged 21 years, whose back was broken in a football game at that place died at the State Hospital, Ashland.

John Solick, of Ashley, while stealing a ride on the planes, was thrown off a truck, run over and killed.

The following fourth-class postmasters were appointed for Pennsylvania: Seitzland, Charles C. Bollinger; Vetera, Frank V. Snyder.

August Misal, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, fell under his train at Haines' Station, on the Frederick Division, and was killed.

Fire destroyed a barn and three tobacco sheds on the North farm, east of Columbia, tenanted by J. J. Eisenberger. The loss is over $8,000.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.
S. W. SMITH. . . . . Editor and Proprietor.

DECEMBER 12, 1901.

TERMS.—The terms of subscription to the Reporter are one dollar per year in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made known on application.

NOTE.—Subscribers will please observe the date on the label of the Reporter after a remittance is made and report if it is not correct. Dates are only changed the first issue of each month. Jan01, means that your subscription is paid to last January. 01 means July, 1901.

IF HIS GRANARIES ARE FULL.

Chicago is the center these days of tremendous speculation in grain. The scenes at the board of trade, it is said, exceed anything witnessed since 1881. It is a matter of increased speculation and enlarged consumption of wheat due to the shortage of more than 900,000,000 bushels of corn and 150,000,000 bushels of oats from last year's crop. The coarse grain situation has no parallel. Western holders show less disposition to sell as prices rise and higher prices are being paid in the West than in Chicago. The Southwestern consumer has come into Indiana for corn, and St. Louis is buying cash corn and oats in Chicago. All former precedents are a handicap to the professional trader. Provisions and cattle are higher than for years. It is a great time for the Western farmer, if his granaries are full.

Civil Service Examinations.

The U. S. Civil Service Commission will hold examinations at several places in each state during March and April, to secure young men and women for the government service. 9,889 persons secured positions last year through these examinations. Probably 10,000 appointments will be made this year. All appointments are for life and for most positions only a common school education is required. Salaries at appointment vary from $660 to $1200 a year with liberal promotions afterward. Politics is not considered. This affords a good opportunity for people between 16 and 45 years of age. Those desiring places of this kind can get full information about them, free, by writing to the Columbian Correspondence College, Washington, D. C. and asking for its Civil Service catalogue, number three.

"A Great Burden."

Out of the statistical and technical aridness of the Secretary of the Treasury's report stand these facts of living interest:

The government taxed the people last year $699,316,530—which is $351,694,625 more than its receipts for the last fiscal year before the Spanish war, 1897.

It spent $621,598,556—which is $255,024,387 more than it spent in 1897.

If taxation were the same now as it was four years ago, and the expenditures had increased to their present figures, instead of reporting a surplus of $77,000,000, the Secretary of the Treasury would have to report a deficit of $273,876,641.

If expenditures were the same as before our colonial experiments and taxation were up to its present height, the report would have been of a surplus of no less than $333,522,371.

No wonder President Roosevelt speaks of the Philippines as "a great burden."

What does Senator Penrose expect to accomplish with his bill imposing an import duty of three dollars on immigrants and prohibiting steamship companies from advertising for foreign business? Surely he cannot believe that immigration would be checked or discouraged by the trivial head tax, nor can he believe that the United States could enforce censorship over advertising in Europe. It is obvious that the head tax would be paid by the steamship companies and added by them to the price of passage tickets. If the purpose of the bill is to raise money and the head tax is a tariff for revenue only, why is it fixed at three dollars instead of thirty or three hundred? As a discourager of pauper and contract labor immigration a duty of $300 a head might be effective.

Republican papers are not any too well pleased with the President's future policy in the Philippines.

The largest number of pensioners in any State are found in Pennsylvania, the aggregate being 104,345, and the amount disbursed last year to these was $13,378,371.

If attorney Reeder has a congressional bee in his ear, he'll more than likely take advantage of every opportunity to soft-soap the grangers. Recall address in Grange Arcadia.

National Democratic headquarters are experiencing a "moving day." Headquarters in Chicago, which have been in charge of Mr. Johnson, have been closed and new headquarters will soon be opened in Washington under the direct supervision of Chairman Jones.

You can buy a first-class blanket at a low price from Boozer, Centre Hall.

RISING PRICES FOR FOOD.

There is no householder who does not know that the cost of living will be greater this winter than it has been in many years. The prices of most kinds of food began rising in the summer, and the movement has been maintained ever since. Green vegetables were dear before frost came, and such as are still in the market bring high prices. For this reason canned goods will be more expensive. Potatoes are worth from thirty to forty cents a bushel more than at this time last year, and they are going higher every week.

In the cereals, which interest every consumer not merely because they are a direct human food but because they are fed to animals that give us our meat, butter, cheese and eggs, there has been a steady rise ever since news reached our trading centres of the great Western drought. Corn is twenty cents a bushel higher than at this time last year. Speculators have begun to talk about "dollar corn," a bushel of it in the retail store already costs three-quarters of a dollar. This increases the price of Indian meal and everything which is made of maize. Oats are worth half a dollar a bushel wholesale, nearly twice as much as in November, 1900, and this means a higher price for oaten breakfast foods. Wheat, in spite of the abundant harvest, is from seven to ten cents higher than a year ago. It is being fed to cattle and horses instead of corn, which leads good judges of the market to predict that if corn shall go to $1, or anything like it, wheat will keep it company, the determining influence in the equation of demand and supply, which makes price, being the demand which is expressed for corn and wheat as a cattle food. A few years ago in Kansas coal fixed the price of corn, for when corn fell below a certain point it was burned as fuel. This year corn is certain to be a factor in making the price for wheat. In the meantime flour, which is already somewhat higher than in previous seasons, is likely to become still more costly to baker and housewife.

All kinds of meats are rising. Beef cattle on the hoof are worth a full cent per pound more than a year ago, and live hogs have advanced over one cent a pound in the same time. Butter is higher and eggs are higher, and the economical good wife finds it more difficult to supply the larder of her family with the necessities, to say nothing of the dainties which round out an appetizing meal. The poor man goes into the winter with prospects that are neither comforting nor bright, and while the protectionist tariff gives him high wages, as he knows full well for it has been explained to him so often, he will also be impressed with the fact that it costs him an increasing sum to fill up the dinner pail.

THE POSTAL EXHIBIT.

The postoffice department comes nearer the people than any other branch of the public service. It is not too much to say that at some time or other in the year it reaches every household in the land, and every adult person comes under its beneficent influence. It is the greatest business enterprise in the land, considering its widespread extent. On the whole it is admirably managed, as it is rapidly coming under approved civil service methods.

Its latest development in the extension of postal facilities and house delivery to the rural districts, is one of its greatest advances The rural population now receiving daily service in letters and newspaper delivery is stated as 4,000,000, and at its present rate of extention the entire area of the country suitable to such service will be brought within its scope in less than four years. This means a rural population of 21,000,000. It now serves nearly 6,000,000 or will at the close of the present fiscal year.

It was never intended that our postal service, as those of Great Britain and continental countries, should become a source of public revenue. The ultimate design is that it shall pay its own expenses. With revenues reaching $111,600,000, it now comes within $4,000,000 of doing this. And if the abuses in the second-class service were corrected, which is in process of accomplishment, this small deficit would be soon wiped out. While the annual rate of increase of population is less than 2 per cent postal business during the past year increased 9 per cent.

The whole number of postoffices in the United States is now 76,945, of which 4,469 are presidential offices where the salary is $1,000 a year or more, and 72 165 fourth-class offices, for which appointments are made by the postmaster general and his assistants. We started in 1790 in the National postal business with 75 postoffices and an annual expenditure for postal service of $32,100, but even then the service paid its expenses and $5,800 to its credit in excess.

THE TETANUS PROBLEM.

Physicians who deny that tetanus following vaccination is a result of the use of impure vaccine virus may be right, but their declarations are not convincing. Numerous cases of lockjaw following vaccination have occurred in Camden, and it now appears that similar cases have been found in this city and carefully concealed from public knowledge by hospital authorities.

The prima facie evidence of connection between vaccination and tetanus is too strong to be refuted by mere assertion of opinion by the vaccinators. Until the source of infection is discovered and the absence of tetanus germs from vaccine virus established by positive scientific process, the guesses of physicians that tetanus bacteria are in the air and find lodgment in vaccination sores cannot be accepted as a final explanation.

In St. Louis deaths from lockjaw have followed the injection of antitoxin into healthy children as a precaution against diphtheria, and the infection of the serum with tetanus germs has been proved conclusively. It would be more creditable to the doctors to admit that they do not know how the infection originated and to seek the source of trouble in the laboratories where serum is prepared than to deny the indisputable facts and give us guesses under the guise of science.

RECIPROCITY IN DANGER.

Senator Cullom, of Illinois, as chairman of the committee on foreign relations, is authority on reciprocity matters, and takes a very discouraging view as to the chances of the treaties pending in the Senate. The trouble is the same old cause of the opposition of special interests, which may have their profits or monopoly interfered with. Senator Cullom is in favor of tariff revision by the Republicans, and they now have the opportunity, but shrink from the performances of a duty urged by both President McKinley and Roosevelt. The apprehension is that if the question is once raised there is no telling where the work of revision, by reciprocity or otherwise, will end, which is evidence of discontent with the Dingley tariff. Senator Cullmon says the senators from one State oppose reciprocity for one reason and those from another State for other reasons, and so it goes, while the admission is general, considering the broad interests of the country, that measures of relief are necessary to continned commercial prosperity. These dissenting senators are able to make combinations that will defeat any measure of reciprocity. They all have their particular bits of pork, and the country is likely to pay the penalty.

THE NEW SECTIONAL ISSUE.

On the basis suggested by Republican congressmen for reducing Southern representation in Congress because of negro disfranchisement the number of Southern members of the House would be cut down as follows: Alabama, from 9 to 5; Arkansas, from 6 to 4; Florida, from 2 to 1; Georgia, 11 to 5; Louisiana, 6 to 2; Mississippi, 7 to 2; South Carolina, 7 to 3; Virginia, 10 to 8. In the eight States named the reduction would be from 58 to 30, or nearly one-half. The votes of these States in the electoral college would be reduced in the same proportion. It would revolutionize the politics and legislation of the country. One of the plans proposed is to pass a new apportionment law and base representation on the votes cast for President, instead of basing it on population, as determined by the Federal census, which affords a certain and fixed rule.

We do not believe the scheme will prosper. President McKinley opposed it when proposed two years ago, and President Roosevelt will probably do the same. It is idle to suppose that half the representative power of the South can be cut off without creating a sweeping agitation and reviving sectional bitterness to its utmost limit. President Roosevelt may consider that.

PUBLIC SALE.—The undersigned will offer at public sale, opposite the school house, in Centre Hall, Saturday, Dec. 14, at one p. m., the following: Blacksmith shop and tools. The building is 18x24 feet, one story high, well framed, new timber. The tools consist of a complete set of tools usually used by blacksmiths, including anvil, drill and fan. Also—new 2-horse bob sled, not ironed; one-horse bob sled, not ironed; 1-horse bob sled, complete, and has been used; new 1-horse wagon, partially ironed; one horse manure sled, new wheelbarrow, mortising machine, grind stone, work bench, wagon tongue, harness, lot of well seasoned oak lumber, axe handles, etc. J. L. McCLENAHAN.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAmentary on the estate of Wm. Weaver, late of Gregg township, deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. JOHN H. RISSEL,
o dec19 Farmers Mills, Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAmentary on the estate of D. H. Ruhl, late of Gregg township, deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, they would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. EDWIN RUHL,
17oct6t WM. RUHL,
Executors, Spring Mills, Pa.

Spring Mills, Pa.
P. V. S. STORE.

Why not buy a serviceable Christmas present, such as you will find at our store in Slippers, Nullifiers, Leggings, Overgaiters for Men, Ladies, Misses, Youths and Children. Also heavy All Wool and Felt Slippers.

My Rubber line is complete—Men's, Ladies', Boys' and Youths' Felts. We have some special bargains for next week

Orders filled by mail.

We wish you all a Merry Christmas.

C. A. KRAPE.

W. A. HENNEY,
BLACKSMITH.
Come around to see me.

BANKS.

Penn's Valley Banking Company,
CENTRE HALL, PA.
Receives Deposits,
Discounts Notes.
W. B. MINGLE, Cashier. aug1y

ATTORNEYS.

HUGH S. TAYLOR,
Attorney-at-Law,
Bellefonte, Pa.
No. 24 Temple Court. All manner of legal business promptly attended to. aug95

J. H. ORVIS. C. M. BOWER. E. J. ORVIS.
ORVIS, BOWER & ORVIS,
Attorneys at Law,
BELLEFONTE PA.
Office in Crider's Exchange building on second floor. 26jun00

David F. Fortney. W. Harrison Walker.
FORTNEY & WALKER
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office north of Court House.

CLEMANT DALE,
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office N. W. corner Diamond, two doors from First National Bank. jan87

W. G. RUNKLE,
Attorney-at-Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
All kinds of legal business attended to promptly Special attention given to collections. Office, 2d floor Crider Exchange.

S. D. GETTIG,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Collections and all legal business attended to promptly. Consultations German and English. Office in Exchange Building.

N. B. SPANGLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Practices in all the courts. Consultation in English and German. Office, Crider Exchange Building. nov192

J. F. GARTHOFF,
Justice of the Peace, Practical Surveyor and Conveyancer, COBURN, PA.

H. E. SHRECKENGOST,
Farmers Mills, Pa.
AUCTIONEER AND CARPENTER.
I am open for engagements in either of these occupations. My experience in both should be a sufficient guarantee for satisfaction and good work. Terms are moderate. Give me a trial. mar 21-1 yr

DR. SMITH'S SALVE for chilblains, etc. Sent by mail for 25 cents. The DR. SMITH CO., Centre Hall, Pa.

WANTED, AGENTS.
To sell our Teas, Coffees, Spices and Baking Powder to consumers. Liberal commission paid. Address, GRAND UNION TEA CO.,
j44 25 N. 3rd Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

DR. SMITH SALVE for all kinds of sores Nothing fails to yield. Sent by mail The DR. SMITH CO., Centre Hall, Pa. 25 cents

FOR SALE.—Two writing desks for sale. In good condition, and suitable for a business office. Apply at the REPORTER office. sep5 3t

ROOFING SLATE.
ED. F FOREMAN, Centre Hall, Penn'a.
HANDLES all grades of roofing slates. Estimates made per square. Work done by experienced mechanics. Slate is as cheap as shingles and far superior. 13decly.

The Red Cross Leads . . . . .

If you want a bargain in Stoves call to see my line and get my Prices.

Yo'll Find My Prices Low—Extremely Low.

Among others we handle the
RED CROSS OAK, single or double heater, with or without magazine.
RED CROSS DOUBLE HEATER.
IMPERIAL RED CROSS RANGE.
THE SUNSHINE OAK PARLOR STOVE, single or double heater, with or without magazine.

Mosaic and Onyx Enameled Stove Boards.

You will find all wares usually found in a tinner's establishment at my place of business. All work neatly and promptly performed.

J. A. REESMAN, Centre Hall, Pa,

HOTELS.

CENTRE HALL HOTEL,
J. W. Runkle, Manager.
Newly equipped, bar and table supplied with the best. Summer boarders receive special attention, and can find no healthier locality. Central for fishing and hunting. may697

HOTEL HAAG,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Fine Stabling. Heated Throughout.
Rates $1.00 per day.
East Bishop Street.
F. A. NEWCOMER, Proprietor.

SPRING MILLS HOTEL,
Edwin Ruhl, Proprietor,
SPRING MILLS, PA.
First-class accommodations at all times for man or beast.
Free bus to and from all trains.
Excellent livery attached.

OLD FORT HOTEL,
S. P. SHAFFER, Proprietor.
Rates $1.00 per Day. Newly Furnished.
Best Liquors. Fine Stabling.

G. L. OWENS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
TYRONE, PA.
Our Specialty: Collections and Reports. References on request. Nearby towns represented:—Bellwood, Altoona, Hollidaysburg and Hollidaysburg. 27sep99

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect Nov. 24, 1901.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD

7.38 a. m.—Train 21. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 12.10 p. m., New York 2.13 p. m., Baltimore 12.10 p. m., Washington 1.15 p. m. Parlor car and passenger coaches to Philadelphia.

9.25 a. m.—Train 39. Daily for Sunbury, Williamsport, Scranton, Harrisburg and intermediate stations. Week days for Renovo, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia.

1.25 p. m.—Train 12. Weekdays for Sunbury, Williamsport, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.25 p. m., New York, 9.20 p. m. Baltimore, 6.00 p. m. Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

4.55 p. m.—Train 32. Weekdays for Wilkesbarre Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.20 p. m., New York 3.35 a. m., Baltimore 9.45 p. m. Washington 10.55 p. m. Passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

8.11 p. m.—Train 6. Daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.25 a. m. New York at 7.13 a. m., Baltimore, 2.30 a. m., Washington, 4.05 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.30 a. m.

2.33 a. m.—Train 4 daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and points east and south, arriving at Philadelphia 7.22 a. m., New York 9.55 a. m., (10.38 a. m. Sundays,) Baltimore 7.15 a. m., Washington 8.30 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Washington.

WESTWARD.

5.32 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and intermediate stations, with pass'ger coaches to Erie and Rochester. Week days for Dubois, Bellefonte, and Pittsburg. On Sundays only Pullman sleeper to Philadelphia.

10.00 a. m.—Train 31. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and weekdays for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.31 p. m.—Train 61. Weekdays for Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Philadelphia.

5.27 p. m.—Train 1. Week days for Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

10.00 p. m.—Train 67. Weekdays for Williamsport and intermediate stations. Through Parlor Car and Passenger Coach for Philadelphia.

9.10 p. m.—Train 9. Sunday only, for Williamsport and intermediate stations.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
Week days.

Westward. P M	A.M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P M
1 58	9 40	Montandon	9 15	4 55
1 45	9 30	Lewisburg	9 05	4 42
1 53	9 38	Biehl	8 58	4 35
1 57	9 42	Vicksburg	8 53	4 31
2 05	9 50	Mifflinburg	8 45	4 24
2 16	10 02	Millmont	8 33	4 13
2 23	10 09	Glen Iron	8 26	4 06
2 51	10 40	Paddy Mountain	8 00	3 41
3 02	10 50	Coburn	7 50	3 32
3 08	10 57	Zerby	7 45	3 25
3 17	11 05	Rising Spring	7 35	3 17
3 23	11 11	Penn Cave	7 28	3 10
3 30	11 18	Centre Hall	7 22	3 02
3 35	11 24	Gregg	7 17	2 55
3 42	11 31	Linden Hall	7 10	2 48
3 46	11 35	Oak Hall	7 06	2 43
3 50	11 39	Lemont	7 02	2 38
3 54	11 43	Dale Summit	6 57	2 34
4 03	11 52	Pleasant Gap	6 48	2 24
4 06	11 55	Axemann	6 45	2 21
4 10	12 00	Bellefonte	6 40	2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 7.25 a. m., 9.45 a m, 1.15 5.15 and 8.00 p. m., returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 7.40, 9.30 a. m, 10.05 a. m. 5.10, 5.32 p m, and 8.15 p m.

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 9.28 and 10.01 a m and 4.56 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 9.30 a m., 10.05 a.m. and 4.38 p. m.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. S. WOOD Gen'l Pass'ger Agt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Condensed Time Table.

Read Down No. 1	No 3	No 5	Nov. 21, 1900.	Read Up. No 6	No 4	No 2
a. m	p. m.	p.m.	Lv. Ar.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.
†7 10	12 40	†6 30	..BELLEF'NTE..	8 02	5 10	9 40
7 22	2 52	6 42	.....Nigh.....	8 49	4 57	9 27
7 28	2 58	6 48	.....Zion.....	8 43	4 51	9 21
7 33	3 03	6 53	...Hecla Park...	8 38	4 46	9 16
7 35	3 05	6 55	.....Dunkles.....	8 36	4 44	9 14
7 39	3 09	6 59	..HUBLERSB'G..	8 32	4 40	9 10
7 43	3 14	7 03	....Snydertown....	8 28	4 36	9 06
7 46	3 16	7 06	.....Nittany.....	8 25	4 33	9 03
7 48	3 18	7 09	.....Huston.....	8 22	4 30	9 00
7 51	3 21	7 12	.....LAMAR.....	8 19	4 27	8 57
7 55	3 25	7 15	....Clintondale....	8 16	4 24	8 54
7 57	3 27	7 19	..Krider's S'ng..	8 12	4 19	8 49
8 02	3 32	7 24	....Mackeyville....	8 06	4 13	8 43
8 06	3 36	7 30	..Cedar Springs..	7 59	4 07	8 37
8 10	3 40	7 32	.....Salona.....	7 57	4 05	8 35
8 15	3 45	7 37	MILL HALL..	47 52	4 00	8 30
11 45	8 10	.....	...Jersey Shore...	3 25		7 55
12 20	8 45	Arr.	Wm'PORT Lve	†2 50		†7 21
†12 34	*11 30	Lve	Wm'PORT Arr.	2 30		*6 55
8 29	7 09	.....	.....PHILA.....	†8 36		*11 36
		.....	...Atlantic City...			
		.....	.....NEW YORK..... (Via Tamaqua)			
*10 40	‡9 30	.....	.....NEW YORK..... (Via Phila.)	†4 30		‡9 00
p. m	a. m	Arr.	Lve.	a. m		p. m.

*Daily. †Week Days. ‡6 00 p. m. Sunday. ‡10 10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Cars attached to Eastbound train from Williamsport at 11 30 p m. and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11.30 p. m.

J. W. GEPHART, General Superintendent.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
To take effect May 25, 1896.

EASTWARD. 12¼	8¼	2¼	STATIONS.	WESTWARD 12	7¼	11¾
PM	PM	AM	Ar, Lv.	A M	AM	PM
6 30	1 10	8 45	.....Bellefonte.....	6 20	10 30	4 21
6 20	1 02	8 40	.....Coleville.....	6 37	10 37	4 26
6 16	12 58	8 37	..... Morris.....	6 40	10 42	4 30
6 10	12 54	8 35	.....Whitmer.....	6 44	10 47	4 33
6 05	12 49	8 31	..... Hunters.....	6 50	10 58	4 38
6 02	12 46	8 28	.....Fillmore.....	6 53	10 56	4 42
5 57	12 41	8 24	.....Brisly.....	7 00	11 02	4 47
5 50	12 37	8 20	.....Waddle.....	7 05	11 05	4 52
5 50	12 35	8 18	....Scotia Crossing....	7 08	11 08	4 54
5 35	12 26	8 07	.....Krumrine.....	7 17	11 20	5 03
5 25	12 24	8 04	.....Struble.....	7 20	11 24	5 00
5 21	12 22	8 02	.....Ipu.....	7 28	11 28	5 08
5 30	12 20	8 00	.....State College.....	7 30	11 30	5 10

Morning trains from Montandon, Williamsport Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 7 for State College. Afternoon trains from Montandon, Lewisburg and Tyrone connect with Train No. 11 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penna. R. R. trains at Bellefonte.

‡Daily except Sunday.

F. H. THOMAS, Supt.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.
CENTRE HALL, . . . PENN'A.
DECEMBER 12, 1901.

Spring Mills.

Mrs. Willis Rishel, of Montgomery, spent several days with her mother, Mrs. D. H. Ruhl.

John Leitzell, of Lewisburg, spent a couple days with friends at this place hunting; he bagged eleven cotton tails.

E. Shaffer, of the firm of Homan & Shaffer, has been stopping with his sister, Mrs. Jacob Hazel, for the past week.

Fred Datesman and brother Ralph, of Milton, were on a hunting expedition with Smith Bros. They bagged eight fine rabbits.

George Mowery and family moved back to Lewistown last Thursday.

William Ruhl bought out the livery of George Mowery; he will add two more horses to his stock.

C. P. Long, the up-to-date merchant, made a business trip to Milroy.

Two State College students spent several days in town hunting; on their return two young ladies escorted them to the Old Fort, where the latter occupied their own buggy and returned home.

Oak Hall.

Sleighs and sleds were seen passing through town after the little snow arrived.

Daniel Lowder was unfortunate in losing one of his best hogs last Wednesday.

Mrs. Clayton Etters and Mrs. William Rishel spent last Thursday at Bellefonte.

Wm. Fry, of Pine Grove Mills, passed through town last Saturday.

R. D. Foreman, grain dealer of Centre Hall, was a caller in town Friday, on a business trip.

Rev. G. W. Leisher and wife, of Boalsburg, spent Friday afternoon and evening at the home of E. K. Smith.

David Meyer, of Centre Hall, passed through town Friday noon.

The boys and girls are taking advantage of the fine skating on the mill dam.

A number of persons from this place attended the entertainment in the town hall at Boalsburg last Saturday evening.

This week the schools are closed and the teachers are taking a weeks' instruction at the institute.

A. W. Dale and wife spent last Thursday at Houserville, helping their son, Clement Dale, to put away his fine porkers.

Mr. and Mrs. Andy Weibly and daughter, of State College, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. George Kline.

Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Tate and two sons spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Tate.

Miss Anna Dale spent a few days of last week at Baileyville.

Mrs. E. K. Smith spent Monday at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Tate.

Linden Hall.

Protracted meeting which has been in progress for the last two weeks in the U. Ev. church, closed last Friday evening.

The U. Ev. Sunday school held an election of officers Dec. 8th, and elected the following officers for the year 1902: Superintendent, George Gettig; assistant superintendent, A. E. Zeigler; secretary, Miss Lizzie Gettig; treasurer, Mrs. Sarah Zong.

Mrs. Frank Tharp and two sons, James and Paul, of Pitcairn, are visiting with Mrs. Tharp's mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Gettig.

Several of the people from this place, are attending teachers' institute in Bellefonte this week.

Miss Sadie Felding entertained some of her many friends from Centre Hall over Sunday.

Miss Lizzie Gettig, after spending several weeks in Pitcairn, taking care of her sister, Mrs. Tharp, returned home last Saturday.

A young son arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Perry Cole, Monday last.

State College.

Mrs. F. A. Crosthwaite and children arrived home from a visit in Philadelphia.

Prof. Wells W. Cooke, of Washington, D. C., formerly of the Experiment Station force, has been assigned to institute work in the Northern counties.

Miss Alice Colcord, of Newark, N. J., is visiting her friend, Miss Margaret Stuart.

Dr. Wm. Frear returned from Williamsport, where he was a witness at court in the adulterated milk cases.

All kinds of gloves and mittens from 10 cents up at Meyer & Musser's.

Come and see our dress goods and flannels before they are all gone—C. P. Long, Spring Mills.

We guarantee every pair of our ladies $2 00 shoes—Yeager & Davis Bellefonte.

Get our prices on Felts and Lumbermen's Gums—Yeager & Davis.

Colyer.

Matthew Saul and sister Ruth, of Aaronsburg, are visiting their sister, Mrs. Arthur Lee.

William Stump was to Centre Hall on Friday and met with an accident, which resulted in a runaway and a broken wagon, but fortunately was not injured himself.

Two of P. B. Jordan's pigs were frozen to death Wednesday.

Mrs. J. H. Moyer spent several days at the home of her mother, Mrs. Adam Grenoble, at Spring Mills.

The school boys and girls are having vacation this week, being institute week.

Robert Glasgow, of Linden Hall, is a frequent caller at P. C. City.

Miss Carrie Bottorf and Myra Moyer spent Sunday with their friend, Miss Minnie Fahringer.

Frank Royer moved his household goods to Yeagertown, where he is employed in the axe factory.

Calvin Bottorf, the hustling butcher of Colyer, was kept quite busy every day butchering to supply the demand for meat. He butchered for those who did not care to do their own butchering, and has given the best satisfaction. He is about through with the season's work.

Protracted meeting is still in progress and is meeting with success.

You will find everything kept in first-class order at the store of G. R. Meiss, at Colyer.

Daniel Royer and family, of Potters Mills, spent Sunday with Mrs. Royer's mother, Mrs. Susan Long.

Samuel Brown, of Milroy, is the guest of William Reiber.

Mrs. W. Alfred Reiber returned to her home near Centre Hall, after spending several weeks at the home of Wm. Reiber.

Miss Cora Houtz spent Sunday with her mother, at Pleasant Gap.

There will soon be a wedding in this section. Hush! there will be no more said.

David Bohn, of Potters Mills, was in this section doing some work for Arthur Lee. He is sporting two splendid black horses and had them trimmed up nicely.

What has become of the Colyer Mills band? Did it break up? It is to be hoped they will start in anew, for Colyer cannot well get along without the band and its music.

Boalsburg.

Messers Geo. Keller, of Houserville, and William Keller, of Lemont, spent Saturday at the Hillside farm.

S. H. Bailey attended the Monthly meeting of the Grange Fire Insurance company on Thursday.

Mrs. T. D. Boal made a business trip to Houserville Woolen Mills on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Andy Lytle, of State College, were seen on our streets on Friday.

The school Directors met on Saturday and paid off the teachers for the third month.

Misses Gertie and Edna Keller of Pleasant Gap, visited among friends in this place the latter part of last week.

Misses Mary Reish and Nora Miller, two of our elderly maiden ladies, spent Wednesday in Bellefonte and now, please, listen for the Chime of the wedding bells.

Miss Madie Gingerick spent last week at Locust Grove with Miss Katharine Meyer.

Jared Mayes, of Lemont, called at the home of Michael Segner on Saturday.

Miss Hummel, of Lewistown, accompanied by her gentleman friend visited at the home of Alex Kuhn, the latter part of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Glenn, of Slab Cabin, spent Saturday as the guest of L. Mothersbaugh.

Preaching services will begin in the Presbyterian church next Sunday eve Dec. 15th, continue all week and end with communion services on the 22nd.

Miss Bessie Searson, one of Linden Hall's prominent young ladies, spent Sunday among friends in this place.

Rev. Foster Fetteroff, of Spring Mills, spent last Wednesday as the guest of his sister, Mrs. P. H. Meyer.

The entertainment on Saturday eve in the Preb's Hall, proved a success in every way and the little boys in the back part of the house seemed to enjoy it.

Fred Weber left on Friday morning for Washington to secure a patent for a stairway he has built. The stairway is a spiral one and can be built in a factory in sections and shipped to any point and placed in position with little labor. Economy of space is one of the taking features of the stairway.

The attendance at institute was very good.

We guarantee and stand by every pair of shoes that leaves our store—Yeager & Davis, Bellefonte.

John Himelrich, of Lewisburg, was in town Wednesday.

A fine line of cotten and woolen bed blankets to select from at Meyer & Musser's.

Grand Master of Records, J. D. Barnes, of the order of Knights of the Golden Eagle, was forced to resign at a special meeting held in Reading Tuesday.

How Things Grow In Hawaii.

How great are the possibilities of Hawaii as a fruit and vegetable growing country will be understood when it becomes known that four crops of potatoes have been produced in succession on the same piece of land within twelve months. Radishes become edible in ten days after sowing. Strawberry vines bear fruit all the year. The berries are of the finest flavor.

Cabbage grows all the year, and it apparently makes no difference whether it is planted in the spring, summer, autumn or winter. Parsley once sown grows forever apparently. Lima beans continue to grow and bear for over a year, and they have to be gathered every week after starting to bear. Cucumbers bear the entire year, and so do tomatoes, which, with proper attention, bear for years. Raspberries bear for six months.

Pineapples come into bearing when the plants are four months old and bear in abundance for years. Lettuce can be planted at any time, and it develops quickly. The same is true of celery.—Fruit Trade Journal.

Paper Quilts.

In some parts of England there is quite a trade carried on by poor people in making paper quilts for their poorer neighbors. They are simply composed of sheets of brown paper sewed together and perforated all over at distances of an inch or two apart, covered with chintz or cretonne on one side and lined with patchwork or old sheets—anything available, in fact. They make surprisingly warm covers and are much appreciated.—London Tit-Bits.

Heavy sole Box Calf shoes for the school girl, $200—Yeager & Davis, at Bellefonte.

C. J. FINKLE
Spring Mills, Pa.

New Store,
New Stock . . . . .

I will be pleased to have a call from all persons wishing to purchase goods in my line. . . . . .

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE.

All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for goods, and at prices that will surprise you.

Holiday. . . . . Goods!

The Finest Line of Holiday Goods Ever brought to Centre Hall.
And the Prices Suit the Times.

These goods are of a useful character and consist . . . . . .

Bamboo Novelties

. . . such as . . .

CORNER CHAIRS,
CHILD'S ROCKERS,
WALL POCKETS,
BOOK RACKS,
SIX STYLES MUSIC RACKS,
UMBRELLA RACKS,
EASELS, in six styles, and prices to suit all. . . . .
MORRIS RECLINING CHAIRS both cheap and high priced.
LADIES' WRITING DESKS, in oak, prices will be right.
COMBINATION WRITING DESK.
PICTURES,
SMYRNA RUGS, a fine line.

These goods will be sold at very reasonable prices.

I will also give a Discount of . . . . . 10 Per Cent. on all BED ROOM SUITS, SIDEBOARDS, TABLES and COUCHES, until January 1, next.

Respectfully yours,
J. S. DAUBERMAN,
Centre Hall, . . Penn'a.

Will Issue Clerical Orders for 1902.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announces that clerical orders will be issued for the year 1902 to ordained clergymen having regular charge of churches located on or near the line of its road.

Application blanks may be obtained of ticket agents, and same should reach the General Office by December 21, so that orders may be mailed December 31 to clergymen entitled to receive them. Orders will be issued only on individual application of clergymen when made on blanks furnished by the company and certified to by one of its agents.

Do not fail to see our line of ladies $2 shoes—Yeager & Davis, Bellefonte.

See Grant Hoover before you insure.

The Charleston Exposition.

During the continuance of the South Carolina Inter-State and West Indian Exposition, to be held at Charleston, S. C., from December 1 to June 1, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to Charleston and return from all points on its line at reduced rates. These tickets will be sold daily from November 30 to May 31, and will be of two descriptions: Season tickets, bearing a final limit of June 3, 1902, and eleven-day tickets, including date of sale, but not good after June 3, 1902. These tickets will not be good to stop off en route. For rates and further particulars apply to Ticket Agents.

Good solid school shoes our specialty—Yeager & Davis, Bellefonte.

Our motto: Quick sales and small profits—Yeager & Davis, Bellefonte.

Write Grant Hoover for prices on insurance. ooo

To our Friends and Customers:

If you wish to buy a Christmas Present for your friend or neighbor call on us, and we will try to please you, as we have prettier holiday goods than ever before.

. . H. F. ROSSNAN, . .
Spring Mills, Pa.

CENTRE HALL
CARRIAGE & WORKS.

We have been planning for some time, not to give you

Cheap work,

But to give you

Good work cheap.

At the prices we are now doing all kinds of Woodwork, Painting and Trimming, using only the very best stock and workmanship is a proof that good work can and is done very cheap.

J. T. LEE,
Centre Hall, - Penn'a.

GRANT HOOVER
Controls sixteen of the largest Fire and Life Insurance Companies in the world.

The Best is the Cheapest.....

No mutuals; no assessments.

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Office in Crider's Stone Building,
Bellefonte, Pa.

Telephone connection.

. . New Goods. . .

An Elegant Line of . . . . .
Dry Goods,
Suitings,
Cashmeres,
and Clothes.
Woolen and Cotton Blankets.

An Elegant Line of . . . . .
Blue Prints
and Ginghams.

Just Received, a Fine Line of . . .
Ladie's and Men's Underwear,
in Cotton and Wool Fleeced.

A Good Line of . . . . .
Muslins at 6c worth 8c.

Kreamer & Son, Centre Hall, Pa.

New Furniture Store,
New Goods,
New Prices.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

We have the largest stock of furniture in Penns Valley to select from which will be sold at reduced prices until the first of the year. Our stock of rockers was never so complete.
Prices on Stoves, Heaters and Rang are away down. A present to every family who make a purchase.

SMITH BROS. Spring Mills, Pa.

Dr. Smith Salve,

For all Kinds of Sores. Post paid by Mail, 25 cts.
DR. SMITH CO., Centre Hall, Pa.

A. P. LUSE & SON
CENTRE HALL, PA.

FLOORING, SIDING,
CEILING, SASH,
DOORS, BLINDS,
MOLDINGS, LATH, SHINGLES.

We also keep on hand

MILL . . HALL . . BRICK
and
CEDAR SHINGLES.

We have just received a car load of 140,000 of these shingles.

A. P. LUSE & SON.

You will find the best brands of

FLOUR

are kept by

JOHN S. AUMAN,
CENTRE HALL, PA.

Pillsbury Flour and
John S. Auman Brand
are the best on the market.

BRAN,
SHORTS,
CHOP &
MIDDLINGS
always on hand.

Custom chopping done at all times
I also keep Salt on hand at all times in grain bags or in burlap sacks. Also Baum's Poultry, Horse & Stock Food.
A new flour of entire wheat and superior to Graham flour now in stock.
Highest prices paid for all kinds of grain.

CELERY KING
NATURE'S CURE

Dangerous Kidney Diseases.

Celery King has cured me of kidney disease. The doctor feared Bright's disease, and tried many remedies that gave me no help. Celery King has made me as well as ever in my life, and it seems almost as though a miracle had been wrought in my case.—Jennie O. Reichard, Springtown, Pa.

Celery King cures Constipation and Nerve, Stomach, Liver and Kidney diseases. 4

Sold by J. F. Smith, Centre Hall; F. E. Wieland Linden Hall; G. H. Long, Spring Mills.

R. D. FOREMAN. WM. F. FLORAY
FOREMAN & FLORAY
(Successors to Geo. W. Ocker.)
—DEALERS IN—
Grain, Coal, Flour, Mill Feed, Salt, Fertilizers, Farming Implements, &c.

We pay the highest cash prices the market will afford for all kinds of grain, and at the same time will offer you goods as mentioned above at the lowest possible prices consistent with the quality of goods.

We make a specialty of

FLOUR

and carry in stock the best brands to be obtained anywhere, including both winter and spring wheat varieties.

In the line of farm implements we offer only the best, including Champion Binders and Mowers, Superior Grain Drills and Bucher & Gibbs

Imperial Plows - - -

Spring Tooth Harrows and One-horse Cultivators. The Champion Binders and Mowers, as well as the Superior Drills, have an established reputation for durability, lightness of draft, ease of operation, and perfection of work. Bucher & Gibbs' Plows have been popular since 1830, as the best general purpose plow made. Shares for these plows always on hand. These shares come direct from the factory and are far superior to the home-made ones, both in fit and quality of material.

We most respectfully solicit at least a share of your patronage.

I Coughed

"I had a most stubborn cough for many years. It deprived me of sleep and I grew very thin. I then tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and was quickly cured."
R. N. Mann, Fall Mills, Tenn.

Sixty years of cures and such testimony as the above have taught us what Ayer's Cherry Pectoral will do.

We know it's the greatest cough remedy ever made. And you will say so, too, after you try it. There's cure in every drop.

Three sizes: 25c., 50c., $1. All druggists.

Consult your doctor. If he says take it, then do as he says. If he tells you not to take it, then don't take it. He knows. Leave it with him. We are willing.
J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

For Sweet Charity.

Mrs. Styles—"I was at the donation party last evening. Mr. Altarton gave us a splendid collation. I was awfully hungry and the things tasted so good that I ate and ate until I was almost ashamed of myself."

Uncle George—"And your supper cost you how much?"

Mrs. Styles—"For the land's sakes, what in the world are you talking about?"

Uncle George—"I mean how much did you contribute toward the donation?"

Mrs. Styles—"O, I gave a 5-cent piece. I should have given a dime, only I didn't have the change."

Horrors of Navigation.

All this time the doomed vessel was dragging its anchors and drifting helplessly toward the breakers.

A knot of affrighted passengers had huddled together in the cabin.

Suddenly some one began to sing "Pull for the Shore!"

The others joined in.

"Tell 'em they needn't do that," roared the captain. "We'll be there in about five minutes!"

PRINCESS VIROQUA, M. D.

Endorses Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound After Following Its Record For Years.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Health is the greatest boon bestowed on humanity and therefore anything that can restore lost health is a blessing. I consider **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** as a blessing to State and Nation. It cures her mothers and daughters and makes them well and strong.

PRINCESS VIROQUA.
Practicing Physician and Lecturer.

"For fifteen years I have noted the effect of your Vegetable Compound in curing special diseases of women.

"I know of nothing superior for ovarian trouble, barrenness, and it has prevented hundreds of dangerous operations where physicians claimed it was the only chance to get well. Ulceration and inflammation of the womb has been cured in two or three weeks through its use, and as I find it purely an herbal remedy, I unhesitatingly give it my highest endorsement. —Fraternally yours, DR. P. VIROQUA, Lansing, Mich."—*$5000 forfeit if above testimonial is not genuine.*

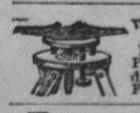
If you are ill do not hesitate to get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once, and write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass. for special advice; it is entirely free.

How to Get Rich

A book of 100 pages written by a business man of 50 years experience, who has made fortunes and come in contact with most of the rich men of the country. Especially for boys and young men—yet thousands of older men read it. YOU become successful by following directions. Mailed on receipt of price $1.00 cash or money order. Agents selling them fast. G. S. & F. M. SCOFIELD, Bankers, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Wills Pills Lead the World. Are You Sick?

Send your name and P. O. address to
The R. B. Wills Medicine Co., Hagerstown, Md.



W. C. HOLMES Improved Farm Level "Eclipse." Best up-to-date level made. Price $4.50 with rod. Write for descriptive circular. 12 North Forsyth St., Atlanta, Ga.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS. 25 CTS.

Buy Jones Scales

Send a postal for Bargain Catalogue.
JONES HE PAYS THE FREIGHT.
Box N. Y., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. DR. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

Gold Medal at Buffalo Exposition.
McILHENNY'S TABASCO

ADVERTISE IN THIS PAPER. BNU 50. IT PAYS

Keene as a Humorist.

James R. Keen was asked the other day by a lady for a "point" on a certain stock that he is reported to be manipulating in his own peculiar way of a lighting change from the bear to the bull side.

"There are times," he said, gallantly, "when one must keep his plans to himself. When I tell you to buy, you buy, and you'll make some money. And the same when I tell you to sell."

"But I want to know what you know," she persisted, adding, "and get in before the rise."

"I think you are just mean," she continued petulantly with flashing eyes aimed at the doughty warrior of so many Wall street battles.

"Now, see here," retorted Mr. Keene, continuing, "I know what I am going to do——"

"Yes—yes—and you might tell me!"

"Well, then, I am I—and now you want to know——"

"That would be another 1—now two 1's together make 11, and 11 could never keep a secret—especially when No. 2 in the secret is a woman!"

"Oh! you are too mean for anything!"

"But," added Mr. Keene, gallantly, "send me a check for the amount you wish to risk—and I'll promise you that there will not be a loss."

"Well, I will; I'll trust you with my money," she replied, "even if you won't me with your secret!"

The Care of the Hands in Cold Weather.

Any extreme temperature or either very hot or very cold water is not good for the hands. Warm water is more clensing than cold water. A dozen drops of the tincture of benzoin added to a basin of warm water is beneficial to the hands. Castile or one of the fine toilet soaps should be used. A generous lather should be made and the hands thoroughly rubbed with it. A rubber flesh-brush is a great comfort. A little bran or oatmeal if put in the water has a softening effect, and makes the skin velvety and pliable. Almond meal is also excellent for this purpose. Care in drying the hands is essential to their good condition, especially in winter. A soft towel will gather up all the moisture and should be used in between the fingers of each hand so that every part may be thoroughly dried. After drying the hands it is a good plan to rub in a little cold cream or almond oil, after which, if they are particularly sensitive, powder may be dusted over them.

His Fatal Error.

"Dear little hand," said the dry goods clerk as he reached for the fair damsel's hash mixer. Then a thread of absentmindedness got tangled in his wheels, and he continued in a far-away tone, "I wonder if it will wash."

"Mr. Counterjumper," exclaimed the fair one, angrily, "I may as well inform you here and now that it will not wash, neither will it cook or sew on buttons. Good evening, sir, and a safe journey home to your mamma."

Said the Observant Foreigner.

"I have noticed," said the Observant Foreigner who was not writing a book about America, "that according to your newspapers, your best citizens are always to be found in large numbers at just three places."

"Where?" we asked, being mildly curious.

"At political rallies, prize fights, and lynching bees."

The Defendant's Opportunity.

"You say the defendant pulled the plaintiff's hair. Now, how could the defendant, who is an usually short man, reach the plaintiff's hair, the plaintiff being fully six feet tall?"

"Why, you see, your honor, the plaintiff was butting him at the time."

The Scenic Route.

"It seems to me," expostulated the traveler, "you charge an awfully high figure for a ride across your little isthmus."

"But where will you find another railway," argued the ticket seller at Colon, "that affords such a fine view of a revolution from the car windows?"

A Question in Astronomy.

"Do you believe in the nebular hypothesis, Brother Dickey?"

"No, suh," was the reply after a moment's thought. "I neber wuz positive 'bout anything 'cept hellfire fer sinners!"

Of Course Not.

Lady—These souvenir spoons look like forks.

Dealer—Of course, ma'am; you wouldn't have souvenir spoons look like spoons would you?"

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila. Pa.

Some people never attempt to do anything for fear they might do it wrong.

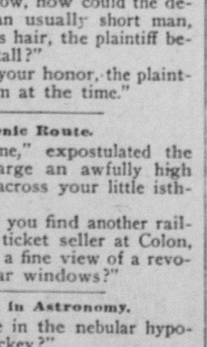
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, soften the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

The worst thing about life insurance is that we never live to enjoy it.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. SAMUEL, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

It's the dull fellow who is generally the greatest bore.

Poor Soils



are made richer and more productive and rich soils retain their crop-producing powers, by the use of fertilizers with a liberal percentage of

Potash.

Write for our books—sent *free*—which give all details.

GERMAN KALI WORKS,
93 Nassau Street, New York City.

SHORT SKIRTS.

The woman who believes that good taste in dress depends as much upon its conformity to occasion as to fashion will never be without a well tailored short skirt in her wardrobe. She will wear it for shopping, for traveling, and if she is a woman engaged in business she will wear it always in business hours. It is uncleanly, if nothing more, to allow a dress to drag over pavements and in stores, and both ungraceful and diffcult to lift it. The trailing tailor-made skirt is an important feature of every woman's wardrobe, but it is reserved for calling, the club and the matinee. The richer costumes are of smooth-faced cloths. Brown and black will be seen most frequently on the street, though green and blue are used to some extent.

THEATRE RUN BY A WOMAN.

Laramie, Wyoming, has a woman who runs a theatre. Pretty Root, they call her in Laramie, in appreciation of her daintiness. She is small, energetic, tactful, and she knows the show business from advertising to counting the receipts in the box office. She is the whole thing, and nobody is left in any doubt on that point.

After she took hold of the theatre she did not like the way the ushers were doing their work, so she placed herself at the head of the small corps and showed them how. She is still showing them. She escorts the people to their seats, oversees the distribution of programmes and keeps the boys in the gallery in order.

"Boys, you'll have to be quiet or get out!" she calls above the heads of the audience, and the boys subside.

But Mrs. Root achieves her triumph when she posts bills. A common sight in Laramie is Mrs. Root, assisted by a small boy, wielding an eight-sheet poster that flaps in the Wyoming breeze in a vain attempt to get away. It never gets away.—St. Louis Republic.

WINTER GOWNS FOR CHILDREN.

Thin materials, like liberty silk and liberty mull, are very much in favor for party dresses for girls. The accordion-pleated skirt in circular shape is used for a girl from six to sixteen years of age. The waist is also accordion pleated, made to wear with a guimpe, or with a yoke effect, with bertha of lace, and with black sash, a touch of black being considered very smart on a girl's gown. Velveteen and corduroy and the smooth plain cloths are used for street gowns for girls quite as much as for older women. The skirts have a good flare, and the jackets are of medium length. There are long coats of velvet or of black satin for wraps, and black velvet coats are also worn for the street. These are made either without any trimming or have revers of lace and a black silk tie with long ends at the throat.—Harper's Bazar.

WOOED IN A BALLOON.

Miss Dorothea Klumpe, one of four remarkable sisters born in San Francisco, is doubtless the only woman who was ever wooed and won in a balloon. Her fiance is Dr. Isaac Roberts, a well-known English astronomer, who, although nearly seventy-two years old, is still hale and hearty. Miss Klumpke is the most noted woman astronomer in the world.

She and Dr. Roberts first met in 1887 at a scientific congress in Paris. He was much impressed with the American woman's photograph of the heavens, being himself engaged in that kind of work. This similarity of scientific pursuit brought them much together and gradually a courtship began, though Dr. Roberts is many years Miss Klumpke's senior. Some time ago the pair made a balloon ascension for the purpose of getting photographs of the stars, and Dr. Roberts seized the opportunity to propose. He descended to earth an engaged man.

Miss Dorothea's sister Anna is a distinguished artist and inherited all of Rosa Bonheur's property. Another sister, Augusta, is a successful physician, and Julia, the fourth, has attained wide celebrity as a violinist. Miss Dorothea is an official of the Paris Observatory. Dr. Roberts is head of an observatory in Sussex, England, and is the possessor of numerous scientific degrees.—Chicago Chronicle.

TO HELP INDIAN CHILDREN.

Miss Katherine Hughes, of Ottawa, is the leader of a movement for providing employment for Indian children when they leave the schools. Heretofore the Canadian Government and the churches have spent a vast amount of money on the education of the Indians and have allowed them afterward to go back to the reserves, where they speedily relapse into the ways of their ancestors, or rather into ways that are not nearly so good as those of the noble red man in his original state, for they are unfitted for the old Indian life and are prevented by the condition of the reserves from adopting the habits of the white man.

Miss Hughes, who has been a teacher for the last couple of years on one of the reserves, took up the matter single handed, inspired by the plea of an Indian mother who wanted her two sons to "work like white men," and has succeeded in interesting a large number of people, including the Apostolic Delegate, Monsignor Falconio, who has expressed himself with much emphasis on the folly of the present system. Miss Hughes is a great favorite among her Indian proteges, who call her Kateri Kaidnerenstha (She makes things go pleasantly).

NEW GAME FOR AMERICAN WOMEN.

Miss Constance Applebee is causing the sensation of the day in woman's athletic circles. She has come over here from England to teach the American college girl how to play hockey.

Miss Applebee has already started teams at Wellesley, Radcliffe and Smith Colleges. She is a splendid woman athlete, a hockey player of note, and a member of her home team at Yorkshire. At the Hemmenway gymnasium at Cambridge, Miss Applebee has shown her ability to outfence and outjump all the woman students. She is an expert in lawn tennis, golf and basketball, as well as hockey.

She has a remarkable record as a swimmer and a good walker, thinking nothing when at home in Yorkshire of a twenty-mile jaunt across the moors.

"It is most extraordinary," she says, "that the game of hockey has not already been introduced to the American schools and colleges. Girton College, at Cambridge, and Somerville College, at Oxford, have splendidly coached teams. The two great schools, Roedean School and Wykeham Abbey, also have well-known teams.

"There is no danger in this game, nor is it in the least way rough or unwomanly. Players must keep the relative positions they held at the original line-up, so there is no chance of hitting one another with their sticks. Nor is there any colliding."—Boston Post.

REGARDING PIONEER WOMEN.

The subject of emigration for gentlewomen is attracting an increasing amount of attention throughout the British Empire, both in the motherland, where the surplus and unemployed woman is a serious problem, and in the colonies, where these same women are sorely needed. It is said that this is partly the result of the Boer war. The intense patriotism of the Boers and their faith in their cause is generally attributed to the lessons learned at their mothers' knees, and it is further asserted that Englishmen who were married to Boer women have nearly always proved disloyal.

The Boer method of emigration is consequently coming to be regarded with into the wilderness, like the English-much favor. The Boer did not go alone man, to make a home for his wife or future bride. He was compelled by force of circumstances to pack his vrow and his kinder into his wagon and take his home with him when he trekked, and it now appears that his necessity was his great good fortune. If the Englishmen would follow his example, it is urged, many of them would be saved from most of the evils of pioneer society. For the women themselves the prospect of making homes out of huts in the wilderness might not be regarded as alluring, but there are compensations, for while the average woman in the older countries is an unappreciable unit, even if not actually "surplus," the woman in pioneer society is an acknowledged power.—New York Tribune.

ABOUT SHIRT WAISTS.

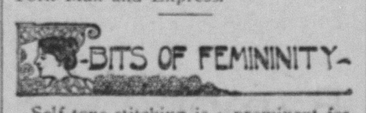
There is no falling off in the popularity of shirt waist flannels, and the counters are extremely attractive to shoppers eager to select from the designs offered. Saxony flannel, in Roman stripes, is among the importations this season. Persian patterns are also seen in almost every shade of delicately blended color. One very striking pattern was of a parti-colored broken stripe about an inch wide, making a most effective contrast.

In the making of shirt waists tucks are a predominent feature, tucks on the bias, tucks straight up and down and tucks crosswise, but however they may be, there must be tucks. One waist in old rose had a bias row of tucks set in each side of the front, meeting in a point in the centre, the only trimming being tiny silver buttons, and the waist was smart, indeed.

A waist of cream white flannel was trimmed with inserted squares of panne velvet in Persian pattern, the squares so arranged as to give a pointed yoke effect in front, and edged with several rows of machine stitching in black, which set off the velvet to perfection. Collar and cuffs were trimmed with the velvet, and gave just enough color to relieve the white of the waist. To supplement the flannels also are seen some stylish corduroy and velveteen waists. These are made up in a rather plainer style, and need little garniture to enable them to hold their own with those of the shirt waist sex who admire elegant simplicity.

Evening waists are also exhibited in an almost endless variety of color and style. One of white panne velvet, made simply with very flat perpendicular tucks on each side of the front and two rows of rather large gilt buttons from neck to waist line, will certainly be becoming to its fortunate wearer at the theatre this winter.

In fact, there are waists and waists and waists, and one might describe them for a week and a day and then not do justice to their manifold beauties. When these now important adjuncts of the wardrobe first appeared on the horizon of femininity, and were worn almost exclusively in the summer, one wondered how long their reign would be. Summer may come and summer may go, but the shirt waist goes on forever.—New York Mail and Express.



Self-tone stitching is a prominent feature of many of the newest hats.

House gowns of albatross are comfortable, stylish and inexpensive.

Turquoise buttons are seen on some of the new white gloves for evening wear.

Gray squirrel is used for trimming children's coats, and is more youthful in appearance than many other furs.

Exquisite gowns are fashioned from pria cloth and a similar gauze fabric termed jusi, both importations from the Philippines.

Buttons of rhinestones, with setting of gun metal are used as fasteners for suede gloves in gun metal tint, to be worn with black gowns.

Irish lace collars appear upon all sorts and kinds of gowns and coats. They are broad turn-down collars as a rule, and fit snugly over the shoulders of waist or jacket.

The few jet combs that are favored these days are very pretty. The designs are varied fleur de lis, horse shoes and blossoms set with diamonds or pearls being the most attractive.

Sashes and bodice draperies of black give a chic effect to gowns of all shades. Some evening gowns are made with shoulder straps of black tulle, caught with pink roses. This black touch is very becoming.

One pretty lace bow is of black point d'esprit, made up over white silk, and edged with a narrow gold braid. This braid is not garnish, for it is one of the dull varieties of the braid, and is effective and in good taste.

A hat which is made of one of the big flats of felt which one can purchase separately to make up, is in blue and black. The felt is of pale blue, and it is set at wide intervals with big polka dots of black velvet. Around the crown, or what should be the crown if there was one, is a wreath of black roses like that on the hat of Irish lace, joined in the back in the same way with an oblong buckle of steel.

MIXED FERTILIZERS ON ORCHARD LAND.

The use of mixed fertilizers, or the application of manure, to orchards will show effect according to the condition of the orchard land. It is now claimed that an orchard should be kept in grass, the grass to be mowed and left around the trees. This claim, however, requires further experiment before it can be generally adopted. Too much stable manure on orchard land induces rank growth of the trees and the wood is sappy. This is caused when too much nitrogen is applied. What an orchard requires most is phosphate and potash fertilizers. Trees should be kept in moderate growth and not forced.

WINTER IRRIGATION.

Irrigation is supposed to be most useful during the summer while the hot sun pumps hardest on the water stored in the soil. But irrigation during the summer is often hardest to secure, so that the experiments of the Arizona station showing that winter irrigation is quite adequate for all ordinary orchards will give a strong impulse to fruit growing in that territory. The results of tests made were highly satisfactory. Trees held their foliage all summer and made an excellent, strong, healthy, vigorous growth, though they received not a drop of water during the growing months. Arizona has large possibilities in the fruit growing line, and the difficulties which now stand in the way are mostly on the score of irrigation. A real advance in irrigation methods necessarily means much for the fruit interests; and in the present instance the experiments were applied directly to the growing of fruit and fruit trees.—The Country Gentleman.

FERTILIZING WITH ROCKS.

Herr Hensel, who has attained some reputation in Germany as an agricultural chemist, has sent out a theory that will be new and strange to many, but which is attracting some attention from agricultural associations and scientific men in Europe. He claims that stone meal, or the common rock, burned, broken and ground to a fine powder, contains certain amounts of potash, soda, magnesia, phosphoric acid, lime and all the other mineral elements needed to promote plant growth, and that if it is used at the rate of five hundred to one thousand pounds per acre, or more, it will render fertile the most barren soil. He does not advocate the use of nitrogen at all, as he claims that most plants do gather a considerable part of the nitrogen they need from the atmosphere, or do so when the mineral elements are furnished. He claims that silica or the silicate of potash, though one of the most soluble of the mineral elements, is found in roots, stem, leaf and fruit of every plant in greater amount than almost any other mineral element. We remember years ago riding along a road, the roadsides being mostly barren for a mile or more, but there were occasionally spots where red and white clover were growing plentifully and rank, in marked contrast to the places between them. We asked why these spots seemed so much more fertile than the rest of the roadside, and were told that they were the places where the stone crusher stood when the road had been repaired a year or two before. We were not able to decide whether the fertility was due to the dust of the stones crushed or the ashes from the fire that run the crusher, but we remember that we have seen gravelly knolls set thickly with white clover, while it was not to be found on what seemed to be better soil in the same field.—The Cultivator.

THE BEST SOURCES OF ANIMAL PROTEIN.

Fresh ground meat and bone is a very valuable constituent of the ration for egg production. In many localities, however, it is difficult to procure readily, and many who might get it do not have a bone cutter. On the other hand, beef scraps and meat meal can be bought at any time, and being dry, can be readily mixed in with other feed stuffs. The West Virginia experiment station has compared the value of the two for egg production with results decidedly in favor of the green bone.

During a period of four months, beginning October 25, seventeen Plymouth Rock hens fed the fresh bone laid 650 eggs of an average weight of 11.75 pounds per 100, while a similar number fed meat meal in their ration laid 554 eggs weighing 11.94 pounds per 100. The fowls fed fresh ground meat and bone also increased more in weight and were much healthier during the experiment, four of the others having died, and being replaced by others. As this experiment was made with only one sample of meat meal the results cannot be considered conclusive.

FORCING ASPARAGUS AND RHUBARB.

Asparagus and rhubarb are forced from old roots brought in from the garden and subjected to a gentle heat. The crop is made from material stored up in the old roots, no new roots growing through the forcing period. The old roots are thrown away after being forced and others brought in for the next crop. Both these crops may be grown in out-of-the way places—under the benches, in corners of the potting shed, or in fact anywhere where heat and moisture may be had. One method of forcing rhubarb is to grow it entirely in the dark. This produces a very tender stalk with very little foliage.

There is a new idea in the forcing of asparagus and rhubarb which as yet has not been thoroughly tested. This idea is the use of permanent plants instead of the large five or six year old roots that are forced once and then thrown away. It is quite possible to cover a large bed of asparagus very cheaply by means of cloth placed over a framework of iron pipes. In early spring the heat is turned on and the plants are forced more gradually than in the common and wasteful method. After the crop has been taken and spring is advanced the cloth roof and sides are removed and the plants are growing in the open air. Everything should then be done to enable the plants to store up a great supply of reserve food for the next season's forcing.

Blanched rhubarb, or that grown in the dark, makes a beautiful product which should sell on sight to the fancy trade, and I recommend it to the consideration of all private gardeners who have not tried it. The stems are very delicate and attractive in color. They are scarcely strong enough to stand long shipment or exposure in a store for any length of time, but on the other hand their flavor is much superior to rhubarb grown in the light. I am inclined to think that asparagus and rhubarb are very promising winter crops for the future.—C. E. Hunn, in American Agriculturist.

HOW TO AVOID GLUTS IN THE CATTLE MARKET.

A notable fact to be considered in studying the history of our cattle markets for the past quarter century is that glutted markets have never been caused by prime beef. In every instance the overstocking, which has caused depression in prices, has been with common and inferior animals. This danger is always present, but more so in a declining market. When cattle are actually scarce, even the common and poor stock will find fairly remunerative markets, and as everybody can raise such cattle the tendency is to grow more of them than there is any demand for. In a short time the supply catches up with the demand, prices waver a little, and pretty soon there is a glut. But while prices are falling all to pieces for common stock, fairly good ones are quoted for prime and choice cattle. This is right, too, and it is the very best condition that can face the expert, honest and hard working breeder or farmer. If he knows that he will find adequate reward for his painstaking endeavors there is more incentive to better work. Moreover, it is the very assurance that he will find profit when everybody around him, who only half understand the business, are complaining that there is no money in cattle raising. It is a notorious fact that the good breeder is generally better satisfied with a poor market; that is, a market in which the range of prices is great because the supply of common and inferior stock is greater than the demand. In such a market more discrimination is made between the cattle shipped, and the man sure of his stock will find his reward.

There is always room at the top, is a common expression to quote to those who would enter any business or profession. It likewise applies to the cattle industry. There is plenty of room at the top, but it is pretty crowded down below. Not until one gets over the first few rungs of the ladder will he find much encouragement. Then he will find that the markets are never crowded with prime beef, fine mutton or lamb, or any other product of the farm. Raise only the very best, and then the profits will take care of themselves. Sometimes the standard is pretty high, and one must measure his efforts alongside of the finest breeders and cattle raisers in the country; but let the stock be the primest in every sense of the word and there need be little reason for worry. It is the common, poor and indifferent breeders who lose money, and the ignorant who are forced out of the cattle business every time there seems to be overstocking. They come back just as soon as there is a boom in the cattle industry, only to be forced to the wall later when it subsides. In the long run they never get ahead, and they drift back and forth in this unsatisfactory way to the end.—E. P. Smith, in American Cultivator.

BUTTER PAYS BETTER THAN CHEESE.

In spite of the fact that the Canadians won first place for their cheese at the Pan-American Exposition they do not seem to think cheese-making as profitable in winter as butter-making. We read that the Montreal Butter and Cheese Association at a recent meeting resolved to issue a circular to the dairymen of Canada strongly advising them to turn their attention to butter more generally and to discontinue the manufacture of cheese, for the following reasons:

1—That fodder cheese hurts the consumption, thus diminishing the demand for grass goods and lowering its price.

2—That the outlet for cheese is limited, and everything depends on the quality to induce a large consumption.

3—That the consumption of cheese is not increasing, but diminishing, while the consumption of finest creamery butter is rapidly growing.

4—That the price of butter is higher, on an average, all the year round, than cheese, for the finest qualities.

5—That the manufacture of butter is more profitable than cheese, not only in the comparative price, but in that the farm stock and land are better sustained.

6—That in order to maintain high prices there must be a continuous supply of finest butter, and as the flow of milk is lessening now, it is most urgent that the quantity should be kept up as much as possible, and to divert the milk from cheese to this article is the only way to keep up the supply.

It is recommended that all factories should be fitted up so as to make either cheese or butter. Cheese should be held three weeks at a temperature of sixty degrees to ensure proper curing. Serious complaints continue to come of cheese being shipped much too green. Packages both of cheese and butter are still made of much too thin wood. Butter should be shipped fresh weekly to command the best price.—Farm, Field and Friends.

Ingenious Woman.

"I don't know about woman not having any inventive ability," remarked the meditative young man, "but she can nearly always be depended upon to help a man out with a bright idea when he needs it.

"The other day when I went for a country ride with a young lady our horses seemed to need water. We were going through a little village when we noticed the fact and came upon an old-fashioned town pump. The water seemed to be all right, but there was no trough or bucket at hand and no corner grocery from which we could borrow the necessary utensil.

"We were about to drive on, hoping for another pump which would have a trough attachment, when the young lady climbed out of the trap and went to the pump.

"'Here,' she said, briskly. "I can fix things all right. The pump spout is high; I'll hold each horse's head up sideways and you can pump in his mouth.'

"The horses submitted gracefully and semed very much refreshed by this twentieth century feminine method of relieving thirst."—Detroit Free Press.

WORLD GROWS BETTER.

Dr. Talmage Says the Time in Which We Live Is Wonderful for Disaster and Blessings.

The Dead Sea Rolls Today Where Ancient Cities Stood.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In this discourse Dr. Talmage recites some great events and shows that the world is advancing in the right direction; text, Joel ii, 30, "I will show wonders in the heavens and in the earth."

Dr. Cumming—great and good man—would have told us the exact time of the fulfillment of this prophecy. As I stepped into his study in London on my arrival from Paris just after the French had surrendered at Sedan the good doctor said to me: "It is just what I had told you about France. People laughed at me because I talked about the seven horns and the vials, but I foresaw all this from the book of Daniel and the book of Revelation." Not taking any such responsibility in the interpretation of the passage, I simply assert that there are in it suggestions of many things in our time.

Our eyes dilate and our heart quickens in its pulsations as we read of events in the third century, the sixth century, the eighth century, the fourteenth century, but there were more far-reaching events crowded into the nineteenth century than into any other, and the last twenty years eclipse any preceding twenty. We read in the daily newspapers of events announced in one paragraph and without any special emphasis—events which a Herodotus, a Josephus, a Xenophon, a Gibbon, would have taken whole chapters or whole volumes to elaborate. Looking out upon our time, we must cry out in the words of the text, "Wonders in the heavens and in the earth."

I propose to show you that the time in which we live is wonderful for disaster and wonderful for blessing, for there must be lights and shades in this picture as in all others. Need I argue that our time is wonderful for disaster? Our world has had a rough time since by the hand of God it was bowled out into space. It is an epileptic earth—convulsion after convulsion; frosts pounding it with sledge hammer of icebergs and fires melting it with furnaces seven times heated. It is a wonder to me it has lasted so long. Meteors shooting by on this side and grazing it and meteors shooting by on the other side and grazing it, none of them slowing up for safety. Whole fleets and navies and argosies and flotillas of worlds sweeping all about us. Our earth like a fishing smack off the banks of Newfoundland, while the Majestic and the St. Paul and the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse rush by. Besides that, our world has by sin been damaged in its internal machinery, and ever and anon the furnaces have burst, and the walking beams of the mountains have broken, and the islands have shipped a sea, and the great hulk of the world has been jarred with accidents that ever and anon threatened immediate demolition.

But it seems to us as if the last hundred years were especially characterized by disaster—volcanic, oceanic, epidemic. I say volcanic because an earthquake is only a volcano hushed up. When Stromboli and Cotopaxi and Vesuvius stop breathing, let the foundations of the earth beware! Seven thousand earthquakes in two centuries recorded in the catalogue of the British association! Trajan, the emperor, goes to ancient Antioch, and amid the splendors of his reception is met by an earthquake that nearly destroys the emperor's life.

Lisbon, fair and beautiful, at 1 o'clock on the 1st of November, 1755, in six minutes 60,000 have perished, and Voltaire writes of them, "For that region it was the last judgment; nothing wanting but a trumpet!" Europe and America feeling the throb—1500 chimneys in Boston partly or fully destroyed!

But the disasters of other times have had their counterpart in later times. In 1812 Caracas was caught in the grip of an earthquake, in 1882 in Chile 100,000 square miles of land by volcanic force upheaved to four and seven feet of permanent elevation, in 1854 Japan felt the geological agony; Naples shaken in 1857, Mexico in 1858; Mendoza, the capital of the Argentine Republic, in 1861; Manila terrorized in 1863; the Hawaiian Islands by such force uplifted and let down in 1871; Nevada shaken in 1871, Antioch in 1872; California in 1872, San Salvador in 1873, while 1883 what subterranean excitement! Ischia, an island of the Mediterranean, a beautiful Italian watering place, vineyard clad, surrounded by all natural charm and historical reminiscence; yonder Capri, the summer resort of the Roman emperors; yonder Naples, the paradise of art—this beautiful island suddenly toppled into the trough of the earth, 8000 merrymakers perishing, and some of them so far down beneath the reach of human obsequies that it may be said of many a one of them, as it was said of Moses, "The Lord buried him." Italy, all Europe weeping, all Christendom weeping where there were hearts to sympathize and Christians to pray. But while the nations were measuring that magnitude of disaster, measuring it not with golden rod like that with which the angel measured heaven, but with the black rule of death, Java, of the Indian archipelago, the most fertile island of all the earth, is caught in the grip of the earthquake, and mountain after mountain goes down, and city after city until that island, which produces the best beverage of all the world, produced the ghastliest catastrophe. One hundred thousand people dying, dead! Coming nearer home, on August 31, 1886, the great earthquake which prostrated one-half of Charleston, S. C.

But look at the disasters cyclonic. At the mouth of the Ganges are three islands, the Hattiah, the Sundeep and the Dakin Shabazpore. In the midnight of October, 1877, on all those three islands the cry was, "The waters!" A cyclone arose and rolled the sea over those three islands, and of a population of 340,000, 215,000 were drowned. Only those saved who had climbed to the top of the highest trees! Did you ever see a cyclone? No? Then I pray God you may never see one. I saw a cyclone on the ocean, and it swept us 800 miles back from our course, and for thirty-six hours during the cyclone and after it we expected every moment to go to the bottom. They told us before we retired at 9 o'clock that the barometer had fallen, but at 11 o'clock at night we were awakened with the shock of the waves. All the lights out! Crash went all the lifeboats. Waters rushing through the skylights down into the cabin and down on the furnaces until they hissed and smoked in the deluge. Seven hundred people praying, shrieking. Our great ship poised a moment on the top of a mountain of phosphorescent fire and then plunged down, down, down until it seemed as if she never would again be righted. Ah, you never want to see a cyclone at sea!

But I was in Minnesota, where there was one of those cyclones on land that swept the city of Rochester from its foundations and took dwelling houses, barns, men, women, children, horses, cattle and tossed them into indiscriminate ruin and lifted a rail train and dashed it down, a mightier hand than that of engineer on the airbrake. Cyclone in Kansas, cyclone in Missouri, cyclone in Wisconsin, cyclone in Illinois, cyclone in Iowa! Satan, prince of the power of the air, never made such cyclonic disturbances as he has in our day. And am I not right in saying that one of the characteristics of the time in which we live is disaster cyclonic?

But look at the disasters oceanic. Shall I call the roll of the dead shipping? Ye monsters of the deep, answer when I call your names. The Ville de Havre, the Schiller, the City of Boston, the Melville, the President, the Cimbria, the Oregon, the Mohegan. But why should I go on calling the roll when none of them answers, and the roll is as long as the white scroll of the Atlantic surf at Cape Hatteras breakers? If the oceanic cables could report all the scattered life and all the bleached bones that they rub against in the ocean, what a message of pathos and tragedy for both beaches! In one storm eighty fishermen perished off the coast of Newfoundland and whole fleets of them off the coast of England. God help the poor fellows at sea and give high seats in heaven to the Grace Darlings and Ida Lewises and the lifeboat men hovering around Goodwin sands and the Skerries! The sea, owning three-fourths of the earth, proposes to capture the other fourth, and is bombarding the land all around the earth. The moving of the hotels at Brighton Beach backward 100 yards from where they once stood, a type of what is going on all around the world and on every coast. The Dead Sea rolls to-day where ancient cities stood.

But now I turn the leaf in my subject, and I plant the white lilies and the palm tree amid the nightshades and the myrtle. This age no more characterized by wonders of disaster than by wonders of blessing—blessing of longevity; the average of human life rapidly increasing. Forty years now worth 400 years once.

Now I can travel from Manitoba to New York in less than three days. In other times it would have taken three months. In other words, three days now are worth three months of other days. The average of human life practically greater now than when Noah lived, with his 950 years, and Methuselah lived his 969 years.

Blessings of intelligence: The Salmon P. Chases and the Abraham Lincolns and the Henry Wilsons of the coming time will not be required to learn to read by pine knot lights or seated on shoemaker's bench, nor will the Fergusons have to study astronomy while watching the cattle. Knowledge rolls its tides along every poor man's door, and his children may go down and bathe in them.

If the philosophers of a hundred years ago were called up to recite in a class with our boys and girls, those old philosophers would be sent down to the foot of the class because they failed to answer the questions!

Free libraries in all the important towns and cities of the land. Historical alcoves and poetical shelves and magazine tables for all who desire to walk through them or sit down at them.

So I rejoice day by day. Work for all to do, and we may turn the crank of the Christian machinery this way or that, for we are free agents. But there is the track laid so long ago no one remembers it—laid by the hand of the Almighty God in sockets that no terrestrial or satanic pressure can ever affect.

And along the track the car of the world's redemption will roll and roll to the Grand Central depot of the millennium. I have no anxiety about the track. I am only afraid that for our indolence and unfaithfulness God will discharge us and get some other stoker and some other engineer. The train is going through with us or without us.

There is a house in London where Peter the Great of Russia lived awhile when he was moving through the land incognito and in workman's dress, that he might learn ship carpentry, by which he could supply the needs of his people. A stranger was visiting at that house, "What's in that box?" The owner said: "I don't know. That box was there when I got the house, and it was there when my father got it. We havn't had any curiosity to look at it. I guess there's nothing in it." "Well," said the stranger, "I'll give you £2 for it." "Well, done." The £2 was paid, and the contents of that box were sold to the Czar of Russia for $50,000. In it the lathing machine of Peter the Great, his private letters and documents of value beyond all monetary consideration. And here are the events that seem very insignificant and unimportant, but they incase treasures of Divine Providence and eternities of meaning which after awhile God will demonstrate before the ages as being of stupendous value.

When Titans play quoits they pitch mountains, but who owns these gigantic natural forces we are constantly reading about? Whose hand is on the throttle valve of the volcanoes? Whose foot, suddenly planted on the footstool, makes the continents quiver? God! I must be at peace with Him.

Through the Lord Jesus Christ this God is mine and He is yours. I put the earthquake that shook Palestine at the crucifixion against all the down rockings of the centuries. This God on our side, we may challenge all the centuries of time and all the cycles of eternity.

Those of you who are in midlife may well thank God that you have seen so many wondrous things, but there are people alive to-day who may live to see the shimmering veil between the material and the spiritual world lifted.

Magnetism, a word with which we cover up our ignorance, will yet be an explored realm. Electricity, the fiery courser of the sky, that Benjamin Franklin lassoed and Morse and Bell and Edison have brought under complete control, has greater wonders to reveal.

Whether here or departed this life, we will see these things. It does not make much difference where we stand, but the higher the standpoint the larger the prospect. We will see them from heaven if we do not see them from earth.

Years ago I was at Fire Island, Long Island, and I went up in the cupola from which they telegraph to New York the approach of vessels hours before they come into port. There is an opening in the wall, and the operator puts his telescope through that opening and looks out and sees vessels far out at sea. While I was talking with him he went up and looked out. He said, "We are expecting the Arizona to-night." I said: "Is it possible you know all those vessels? Do you know them as you know a man's face?" He said: "Yes, I never make a mistake. Before I see the hulls I often know them by the masts. I know them all—I have watched them so long."

Oh, what a grand thing it is to have ships telegraphed and heralded long before they come to port, that friends may come down to the wharf and welcome their long absent ones! So to-day we take our stand in the watch tower, and through the glass of inspiration we look off and see a whole fleet of ships coming in. That is the ship of peace, flag with one star of Bethlehem floating above the topgallants. That is the ship of the church, mark of salt water high upon the smokestack, showing she has had rough weather, but the Captain of Salvation commands her, and all is well with her. The ship of heaven, mightiest craft ever launched, millions of passengers waiting for millions more, prophets and apostles and martyrs in the cabin, conquerors at the foot of the mast, while from the rigging hands are waving this way as if they knew us, and we wave back again, for they are ours. They went out from our own households. Ours! Hail, hail! Put off the black and put on the white. Stop tolling the funeral bell and ring the wedding anthem. Shut up the hearse and take the chariot.

Now the ship comes around the great headland. Soon she will strike the wharf and we will go aboard her. Tears for ships going out. Laughter for ships coming in. Now she touches the wharf. Throw out the planks. Block not up that gangway with embracing long lost friends, for you will have eternity of reunion. Stand back and give way until other millions come aboard her. Farewell to sin! Farewell to struggle! Farewell to sickness! Farewell to death! "Blessed are all who enter in through the gates into the city."

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COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

General Trade Conditions.

R. G. Dun & Company's Weekly Review of Trade says: Current trade is of ample dimensions, but traffic congestion grows worse, and labor controversies add to the embarrassment of shippers. Prices of commodities tend upward. Although nominal quotations of iron and steel are unchanged, figures refer only to future deliveries, and in most cases prices for current shipment command a considerable premium.

Activity and strength are conspicuous in the markets for domestic wool. Cotton goods are in better request, but mills delay new undertakings because of the sudden rise in raw material, and if it is sustained there will probably be a new price list of prints.

Staple products continue advancing, corn making a most sensational gain. Cotton was aroused from its lethargy by an unexpectedly low official estimate of the current crop at only 9,674,000 bales, when about a million more was predicted by the members of the leading exchanges.

Bradstreet's says:

Wheat, including flour, exports for the week aggregate 4,604,846 bushels, as against 5,117,478 last week and 3,432,159 in this week last year. Wheat exports, July 1 to date (twenty-three weeks) aggregate 132,423,906 bushels, as against 80,175,152 last season. Corn exports aggregate 362,844 bushels, as against 630,968 bushels last week and 5,371,377 last year; July 1 to date corn exports are 19,516,931 bushels, against 78,848,203 last season.

Business failures in the United States for the week number 237, as against 189 last week, 224 in this week last year, 220 in 1899, 237 in 1898 and 292 in 1897. Canadian failures number 23, against 26 last week and 27 a year ago.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Flour—Best Patent, $4.75; High Grade Extra, $4.25; Minnesota Bakers, $3.00a3.25.

Wheat—New York No. 2 86¼c; Philadelphia No. 2 red 79½a80c; Baltimore No. 2 80½c.

Corn—New York No. 2 71¾c; Philadelphia No. 2 67a67½c; Baltimore No. 2 65¾c.

Oats—New York No. 2 51½c; Philadelphia No. 2 54c; Baltimore No. 2 53c.

Hay.—No. 1 timothy, large bales, $15.-50a16.00; do, small bales, —a16.00; No. 2 timothy, $14.50a15.00; No. 3 timothy, $12.00a13.50.

Green Fruits and Vegetables.—Apples, nearby, per brl, fancy red $2.50a3.00. Cabbage, New York State, per ton $9.00 a11.00. Carrots, native, per bu box 35a 40c. Cauliflower—Long Island, per crate or brl $1.50a2.50. Celery—New York State, per dozen stalks 20a35c; do, native, per bunch 3a3½c. Cranberries—Cape Cod, per brl $6.50a7.50. Cucumbers—Florida, per crate $1.75a2.00. Lettuce—Native, per bushel box 40a60c. Onions—Maryland and Pennsylvania, yellow, per bu. $1.25a1.30. String Beans—Norfolk, per basket, green, $2.00a2.50; do, wax,, $2.00a2.50. Turnips—Native, per bushel box 20a25c.

Potatoes. — White — Maryland and Pennsylvania, per bu, No. 1 85a90c; do, seconds, 60a75c; New York, per bu, best stock, 85a90c; do, common, 60a75c; Western, per bu, prime, 85a90c. Sweets—Eastern Shore, Virginia, per truck brl, $1.25a1.75; do, per flour brl, $1.75a 1.85; do, per brl, frost 75c.a$1.00; native, per brl, No. 1, $2.00a2.25; North Carolina, per brl, No. 1, $2.00a2.25. Yams—Virginia, per brl, smooth, —a$1.

Provisions and Hog Products.—Bulk clear rib sides, 9c; bulk clear sides, 9½c; bulk shoulders, 9½c; bulk clear plates, 9¼c; bulk fat backs, 14 lbs and under, 9¼c; sugar-cured shoulders, narrow, 9¼c.; sugar-cured shoulders, extra broad, 10½c; hams, canvased or uncanvased, 12 lbs and over, 12¼c; refined lard, tierces, brls and 50-lb cans, gross, 9¾c.

Eggs.—Western Maryland and Pennsylvania, per dozen —a27c.; Eastern Shore (Maryland and Virginia), per dozen —27c.; Virginia, per dozen, 26a 27c.; West Virginia, per dozen, 25a26c.; Western, per dozen, 26a27c.; Southern, 23a25c.;

Butter, Creamery.—Separator, 26a27; gathered cream, 22a23; imitation, 19a20; Md., Va. and Pa. Dairy prints, 21a22; small creamery blocks, (2-lb.), 25a 26c; choice rolls, 18a19c.

Cheese.—New cheese, large 60 lbs., 10¾ to 11c.; do, flats, 37 lbs., 11 to 11¼c; picnics, 23 lbs., 11¼a11½c.

Live Poultry.—Turkeys—Old, 8½a9c; young, fat, 9a9½c; do, small and poor, —a8c. Chickens.—Hens, —a7½c; do old roosters, each 25a30c; do, young good to choice, 8a8½c; do, rough and poor, —a7c. Ducks.—Fancy, large, 9 a—; do, small, —a8c; do, muscovy and mongrels, 8a9c. Geese, Western, each 50a65c.

Hides.—Heavy steers, association and salters, late kill, 60 lbs and up, close selection, 11½a12¾c; cows and light steers, 9¼a10c.

Live Stock.

Chicago.—Cattle—Good to prime $6.50 a8.75; poor to medium $4.00a6.25; stockers and feeders $2.25a4.50; cows $1.25a4.75; heifers $2.50a5.50; canners $1.25a2.30; bulls $2.10a4.75; calves $2.50 a5.75; Texas fed steers $5.15. Hogs—Mixed and butchers $5.75a6.20; good to choice heavy $5.95a6.30; rough heavy $5.55a5.90; light $5.25a5.90; bulk of sales $5.75a6.15. Sheep active, steady; heavy ewes lower; lambs strong to 10c. higher; good to choice wethers $3.50a4.15; Western sheep $3.00a4.00; native lambs $2.50 a5.25; Western lambs $3.00a4.25.

East Liberty.—Cattle—choice $5.75a 5.00; prime $5.50a5.70; good $5.15a5.45. Hogs active; prime heavies $6.20a6.25; heavy mediums $6.00a6.15; light do, $5.85a5.95; heavy Yorkers $5.80a5.85; light do, $5.60a$5.70; pigs $5.40a5.55; skips $4.50a5.00; rough $4.50a5.70. Sheep dull; best wethers $3.50a3.65; culls and common $1.00a2.00; yearlings $2.50a3.75; veal calves $6.00a7.00.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY

TEN Dec. 9—Balto N U

Nantes has municipal kitchens.

Wales has a woman lamplighter.

London boasts three lady architect.

England has woman truant hunters.

France announces a surgical sewing machine.

The world's cables stretch 187,353,-172 nautical miles.

There is a lady, Miss Penman, who has control over more than 500 conductors in the employ of one of the London tramway companies, but the only woman jockey hails from the United States.

Unable to Stand For Months Because of Sprained Ankles.

CURED BY ST. JACOBS OIL.

(From the Cardiff Times.)

Among the thousands of voluntary endorsements of the great value of St. Jacobs Oil for sprains, stiffness, and soreness, is that of Mrs. G. Thomas, 4 Alexandra Road, Gelli, Ysbrod, near Pontypridd, South Wales, who says:—

"It is with great pleasure that I add my willing testimony to the invaluable excellence of your celebrated St. Jacobs Oil, as experienced in my own case. I sprained both my ankles in walking down some steps so severely that I was unable to stand for several months. The pain I suffered was most severe, and nothing that I used helped me until I applied St. Jacobs Oil, when they immediately became better daily, and in a short time I was able to go about, and soon after I was quite cured. I am now determined to advise all persons suffering from pains to use this wonderful remedy, which did so much for me."

Mrs. Thomas does not enlighten us as to what treatment she pursued during the months she was unable to stand, and during which time she was suffering so much, but we venture to suggest that had she called in any well known medical man he would have at once have prescribed St. Jacobs Oil, for it has conquered pain upwards of fifty years, and doctors know there is nothing so good. The proprietors of St. Jacobs Oil have been awarded twelve gold medals by different international exhibitions as the premier pain-killing remedy of the world. The committees who made the awards were in each instance composed largely of the most eminent medical men obtainable. Mrs. Thomas evidently did not know the high opinion in which St. Jacobs Oil is held by almost every progressive medical man.

When one woman makes a formal call on another woman she seldom stays more than fifteen minues, ten of which she consumes in saying good-bye.

The furrier sometimes makes things warm for his customers who don't pay their bills.

We refund 10c. for every package of PUTNAM FADELESS DYE that fails to give satisfaction. Monroe Drug Co., Unionville, Mo.

The Japanese earthquake of 1703 was the most destructive on record. It killed 190,000 people.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Some naturalists say that no insect except the silk worm feed upon the leaves of the mulberry.

A Doctor's Testimonial.

Dr. C. I. S. Cawthon, of Andalusia, Ala., writes: "Tetterine is superior to any remedy known to me for Eczema and stubborn skin diseases." 50c. a box by mail from J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga., if your druggist don't keep it.

Justice often pursues with a leaden heel, but smites with an iron toe.

Best For the Bowels.

No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. CASCARETS help nature, cure you without a grips or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. CASCARETS Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

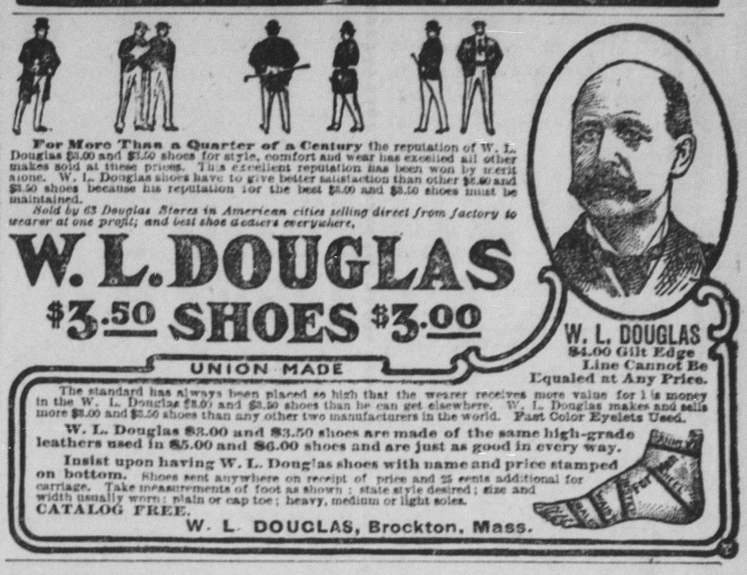
Men as well as clocks are known by their works.

WINCHESTER

CARTRIDGES IN ALL CALIBERS

from .22 to .50 loaded with either Black or Smokeless Powder always give entire satisfaction. They are made and loaded in a modern manner, by exact machinery operated by skilled experts.

THEY SHOOT WHERE YOU HOLD ✦ ALWAYS ASK FOR THEM



For More Than a Quarter of a Century the reputation of W. L. Douglas $3.00 and $3.50 shoes for style, comfort and wear has excelled all other makes sold at these prices. This excellent reputation has been won by merit alone. W. L. Douglas shoes have to give better satisfaction than other $4.00 and $5.00 shoes because his reputation for the best $3.00 and $3.50 shoes must be maintained.

Sold by 63 Douglas Stores in American cities selling direct from factory to wearer at one profit; and best shoe dealers everywhere.

W. L. DOUGLAS

$3.50 SHOES $3.00

UNION MADE

W. L. DOUGLAS $4.00 Gilt Edge Line Cannot Be Equaled at Any Price.

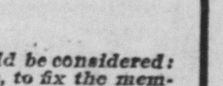
The standard has always been placed so high that the wearer receives more value for 1 is money in the W. L. Douglas $3.00 and $3.50 shoes than he can get elsewhere. W. L. Douglas makes and sells more $3.00 and $3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers in the world. Fast Color Eyelets Used.

W. L. Douglas $3.00 and $3.50 shoes are made of the same high-grade leathers used in $5.00 and $6.00 shoes and are just as good in every way.

Insist upon having W. L. Douglas shoes with name and price stamped on bottom. Shoes sent anywhere on receipt of price and 25 cents additional for carriage. Take measurements of foot as shown; state style desired; size and width usually worn; plain or cap toe; heavy, medium or light soles.

CATALOG FREE.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.



$2000.00 PER DAY GIVEN AWAY!

VALUABLE INFORMATION

The offer in our Premium Booklet expiring January 1, 1902, is hereby

EXTENDED FOR THE ENTIRE YEAR OF 1902

(except Present No. 129)

PRESENTS WILL BE GIVEN FOR TAGS

delivered to us during the year 1902, taken from the following brands of our tobacco:

R. J. Reynolds' 8 oz., Strawberry, R. J. R., Schnapps, Golden Crown, Reynolds' Sun Cured, Brown & Bro.'s Mahogany, Speckled Beauty, Apple Jack, Man's Pride, Early Bird, P. H. Hanes & Co.'s Natural Leaf, Cutter and O. N. T.

To appreciate our offer, these facts should be considered: That we are giving $2000.00 per day for tags, to fix the memory of chewers on our trade marks placed on tobaccos, to identify our best efforts to please chewers, and prevent them from being deceived by imitators.

Full descriptions of Presents offered for our tags will be furnished upon request to

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO CO., WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.

SYRUP OF FIGS

Acts Gently;
Acts Pleasantly;
Acts Beneficially;
Acts truly as a Laxative.

Syrup of Figs appeals to the cultured and the well-informed and to the healthy, because its component parts are simple and wholesome and because it acts without disturbing the natural functions, as it is wholly free from every objectionable quality or substance. In the process of manufacturing figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal virtues of Syrup of Figs are obtained from an excellent combination of plants known to be medicinally laxative and to act most beneficially.

To get its beneficial effects—buy the genuine—manufactured by the

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

Louisville, Ky. San Francisco, Cal. New York, N.Y.

For sale by all druggists. Price fifty cents per bottle.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, . . . PENN'A.
DECEMBER 12, 1901.

Shoe News
of Interest TO Everybody.

If our Shoe news fails to interest the whole family we must have a poor advertising writer, for we have the Newest, the Best and the Largest variety of Shoes to be found in Bellefonte. If you want points on what is in vogue for Men and Boys', Ladies and Misses' wear, just look at our special ideas in Winter Shoes. Come here first and you will buy here. Those who have been "looking around" and then come here, buy here, too.

Mingle's Shoe Store,
BELLEFONTE, PA.

CHURCH APPOINTMENTS.

Lutheran—Union, Morning: Georges Valley, afternoon; Centre Hall, evening.

Reformed—Centre Hall, 10 a. m.; Tusseyville, 2.30 p. m.

Presbyterian—Centre Hall, 2.30 p. m.; Spring Mills, 10.30 a. m.

Methodist—Centre Hall, 2.30 p. m.

Mercantile Appraiser Reese.

A. W. Reese, of Port Matilda, was appointed mercantile appraiser for the ensuing year, by the county commissioners.

Tickets Sold to Bellefonte.

There was considerable travel to Bellefonte Monday on account of institute. Thirty-four tickets for Bellefonte were sold at Coburn, at Rising Springs eleven and Centre Hall twenty-two.

Will Leave for Mission Field.

Rev. Harry C. Love preached his farewell sermon to his Graysville congregation Sunday morning of last week. He is going to, or near Morenci, Arizona, to engage in mission work. His field of labor will adjoin that of Rev. Ralph W. Illingworth.

Curfew Law.

The Renovo town council received five petitions asking for the enforcement of a curfew law. What foolishness to ask borough authorities to take such matters in hand. The head of every family should legislate his own curfew and insist on its observance by those under his home government.

Sudden Death.

Mrs. Armstrong, mother of Abram Armstrong, of Pleasant Gap, was found dead in bed Friday morning of last week, at the home of her son-in-law, James Eckenroth, near Zion. She was seventy-eight years of age. The funeral took place Sunday morning at 10 o'clock from the Eckenroth home. Interment at Pleasant Gap.

Nine Sheep Ate Laurel.

George Hettinger, on the Jacob Shearer farm, east of Centre Hall, is (or rather was) keeping a flock of nine sheep on the shares for James Goodhart. Thursday of last week they wandered to the mountains and ate laurel. Six of them are now where laurel does not grow. Dr. Riter managed to save the lives of the remaining three.

Wedding on 18th.

A quiet wedding, to which only the nearest friends and relatives will be invited will take place at Centre Hall, Wednesday, 18th inst., at the home of Mrs. Mary Odenkirk. The bride will be Miss Jennie Odenkirk and the groom Abner Alexander, son of Mr and Mrs. James Alexander, of this place. The ceremony will take place at 11 o'clock, and in the afternoon they will start on a wedding tour. Mr. Alexander is building a dwelling house near the old Fort, which in the Spring will become the home of the young couple.

Died from His Injuries.

William Beckwith, of Port Matilda, who was seriously injured while near Fate Rock, on the Alleghenies, a few weeks ago, died at his home as a direct consequence of the accident. He was a huckster who sold his produce in the Philipsburg markets and it was while on one of his trips across the mountains that he was hurt.

Deceased, says the Watchman, was born at Port Matilda about sixty years ago and in his long life in that community had made a place of esteem for himself. His widow, with his two married daughters, survive.

Children's long Jersey leggings, 50c.
Yeager & Davis.

Lambertville snag-proof rubbers.
Yeager & Davis.

Sold Stave Mills.

E. M. Huyett sold his stave mills at Colyer and Sober to N. Lepham Co., extensive stave manufacturers and jobbers, of 11 Broadway, New York. Mr. Huyett will operate the same until the first of January after which time H. Nelson Lepham, who with his wife and children are stopping at the hotel, will take charge of the business. Mr. Huyett still owns the mills at Potters Mills.

Easy Lewisburg.

A young man of twenty five years of age, dressed in U. S. Army uniform arrived in Lewisburg last week, sized up the town as easy, and proceeded to play the game, which was to steal anything of value from his boarding place and have a good time with the ladies, all of which he did. In order to accomplish this, he gave out that he would open a recruiting office for the enlistment of young men for the regular army.

Ralph Boozer Selected.

Ralph Boozer Monday received notification of his selection as a student in the Williamson Free School of Mechanical Arts, Philadelphia, and that he is to report in April. Ralph is a son of D. A. Boozer and at the close of the term of the borough schools will be a graduate of the Centre Hall High School. He has always been studious, and his selection should be an encouragement to others to apply themselves more closely to the public school work.

Christmas Sale.

The ladies of the Presbyterian church will hold a sale of articles especially adapted for Christmas gifts, in the lecture room of the Presbyterian church at this place, on Saturday afternoon and evening of the 14th and 21st of December. A series of fine engravings from Trumbull's historic paintings from the capitol at Washington, passe-pertout pictures, a fine selection of books, aprons, mittens, fancy articles, etc, will be on sale. On the evening of the 21st the sale will be open before and after the entertainment in Grange Arcadia.

The Spinsters' Reunion.

The Reunion of Spinsters in Grange Arcadia, December 21, by the M. E church, promises to be the entertainment of the season. Those who fail to gurgle and chuckle and giggle while listening to the spinsters on that occasion will need their laughter-making machinery repaired. Above the entrance to Grange Arcadia on that evening might appropriately be written, "abandon gloom, all ye who enter here." Give the spinsters a good house and they will give you good entertainment. Chart of hall at Kreamer & Son's store. Admission 15c.; reserved seats, 10c. additional.

Assisted Dying Man.

Edward Sellers, Thursday evening of last week, while crossing the bridge between Riverside and Danville met a man whom he supposed drunk, judging from his walk. When he came up to him, the man asked Mr. Sellers to assist him to a place of safety; that he was very ill. Mr. Sellers cheerfully performed the mission, and landed him in a small store, after which physicians were summoned. In a half hour Mr. Sellers learned that the man had died, and that he was a cashier in one of the Danville banks, and one of its most prominent citizens.

Masonic Grand Lodge Officers.

At the Masonic Temple, Philadelphia, the following officers were elected: R. W. Grand Master, Edgar A. Tennis; Deputy R. W. Grand Master, James W. Brown, of Pittsburg; Senior Grand Warden, George W. Kendrick, Jr. The new Junior Grand Warden is Judge George B Orlady, of the Superior Court. He had 1000 majority on the first ballot over his opponent, George Moore, of Williamsport. Thomas R. Patton was elected Grand Treasurer and William Sinn, Grand Secretary.

It was decided to expend $200,000 in the improvement of the temple.

The very best shoe to be had for ladies, $2 00. Yeager & Davis.

Dr. Hayes to Build a Hospital.

Tired of waiting for the erection of a general public hospital in this place, Dr. R. G. H. Hayes has awarded the contract for one of his own and just as soon as contractor Henry Lowry can complete the work Bellefonte will have the advantage of a splendidly equipped institution of that sort, says the Watchman. It is to be erected immediately at the rear of Dr. Hayes' office on Spring street and the location will be most admirable. While it is strictly his own work he means that it shall be for the public good and generously announces that any physician having a case for hospital treatment may take it there and enjoy all the advantages of the institution, as much as if it were a general public hospital.

It is to be a brick structure of ten rooms and erected so as to meet every requirement of a well regulated, modern hospital.

Rubber boots for children.
Yeager & Davis.

Remember our ladies' patent kid shoes at $2.78. Yeager & Davis.

DIED IN HER CHAIR.

Mrs. George Kline Died Suddenly at Oak Hall Monday Evening.

Mrs. George Kline, at the age of about seventy-three years, died suddenly at her home at Oak Hall Monday evening at about five o'clock. The lady had been in delicate health for some weeks from heart trouble, but for several days prior to her death was in good spirits and able to be about the house. She ate a hearty meal Monday evening, after which she sat down in an arm chair. In a short time she began complaining of severe pain in her shoulders, and in a very few moments the aged mother was a corpse.

The funeral will take place today, Thursday; interment at Boalsburg. She was a member of the Lutheran church of that place for many years.

Besides her husband, the following children survive: John A., Cornelius H., Mrs. Mary Bohn and Miss Anna, Oak Hall; George and Calvin and Mrs. Weibly, State College; James, Tyrone.

Deceased's maiden name was Elizabeth Houtz, and was born on the old Houtz farm, west of Linden Hall. Three brothers, Henry, of Linden Hall; Philip, of Beavertown; and John, of Middleburg, survive.

Rearick Farm Sold.

The farm consisting of 204 acres located in George's Valley, belonging to the estate of George R. Rearick, deceased, was sold Tuesday to D. H. Rearick, son of deceased, for $27.00 per acre. Mr. Rearick expects to rent the farm.

New Telephone Regulations.

The U. T. and T. Company made new regulations which it purposes to put into effective operations immediately. By this arrangement non-subscribers will be taxed ten cents for the use of the line anywhere this side of the county and all points connected directly with Bellefonte and State College exchanges. Phones within the borough can be reached by all gratis.

Music.

Prof. Theodore Wahrendorff, who had been staying with the family of the late General Williams, of Chapman, Snyder County, instructing his grandson in music and High German for the last three years, is stopping at Runkle's hotel, and will call on you to tune pianos and organs. He is highly recommended by Prof. Lybarger, of Mifflinburg, and many others in Millheim and Aaronsburg, where he has done much work of that kind heretofore.

Marriage Licenses.

Orvis M. Fetzer, Yarnell.
Annie Lucas, Milesburg.

Lee Segner, Boalsburg.
Ida E. Williams, Boalsburg.

Thadeus M. Meyers, Philipsburg.
Minnie M. Corcelious, Philipsburg.

Chas. Olson, Snow Shoe.
Mary Houston, Snow Shoe.

W. T. Hunter, Beech Creek.
Edith Young, Romola.

John L. Wolf, Livonia.
Carrie I. Stover, Livonia.

Hiram D. Blowers, Rush Twp.
Mamie Nelson, Winburn.

Ellis W. Wigman, Tyrone.
Charolette S M'Monigal, Taylor twp

Alfred F. Bitner, Blanchard.
Frances S. Bitner, Blanchard.

John M. Adair, Indiana.
Sue F. Campbell, Penn'a Furnace.

Charles G. Haines, Bellefonte.
Maize Keiler, Bellefonte.

Broken stick candy, 6c. per pound at Swartz's.

Full line of warm lined shoes at
Yeager & Davis.

Unclaimed Letters.

The following is a list of letters remaining in the Centre Hall postoffice uncalled for December 9, 1901: Miss Mary Ella Parker, Miss Mame Cross, Mrs. Margaret Taylor, Mr. Wm. S. Lukenbach, Mr. John Karnn. Persons calling for the above please state they are advertised.

GEO. M. BOAL, P. M.

Norway Fairies.

"Like the Japanese," writes William E. Curtis in the Chicago Herald, "the Norwegians are very superstitious, and as in Japan the forests, the mountains and the gorges are peopled with fairies. Nissen is the good fairy of the farmers. He looks after the cattle particularly, and if he is well treated they are healthy and the cows give lots of milk. To propitiate him it is necessary to put a dish of porridge on the threshold of the cow stable on Christmas morning. Whenever the family moves this invisible being goes along with them and sits on the top of the loads."

Reason For Dislike.

Wife—Mr. Black has no more taste in the matter of dress than a giraffe.

Husband—Why do you say that?

Wife—Because his wife had on the most beautiful gown last night, and when I admired it he said he thought it was dreadful.

Husband—Lut, my dear, he had to pay $500 for it.—Detroit Free Press.

William O'Gara, of Shamokin, who had his back broken in a foot ball game at that place Saturday, Nov. 30, and who was taken to the State hospital, at Ashland, on Monday afternoon, died at that institution Thursday following.

LOCALS.

Read S. M. Swartz's advertisement.

Good mixture candy—next grade to the cheapest—7c. pound, at Swartz's.

W. O Rearick and family, of Milroy, are guests of friends in Centre Hall.

Dr. W. H. Schuyler and wife, Rev. J. M. Rearick and wife and Rev. G W. Kershner attended institute Wednesday.

Robert Dillett, son of W. W. Dillett, of Hedgesville, W. Va., has enlisted in the U. S. Army, and sailed for Manila from San Francisco recently.

Prof. John D. Meyer Wednesday went south on a two week's trip. He will stop at Charleston with his sister for a short time and go to many places of interest in the southern states.

H. F. Rossman, of Spring Mills, advertises Christmas goods in this issue. He is not an occasional advertiser, but makes advertising his method of telling just what he is doing.

C. J. Finkle, merchant of Spring Mills, is having a Sober & Porter acetylene light plant put into his store by J. Frank Rearick that will furnish light for both his business place and dwelling.

Among others who attended institute from Centre Hall were Ralph Boozer, Wm. Sandoe, Domer Emerick, Asher and Claude Stahl, Harry Reish, Perry Alters, W. H. Bartholomew and Ed. L. Bartholomew.

J. W. Runkle was fortunate in striking a cavity at a depth of sixty feet, making splendid drainage for his cess pool. The cavity is about twenty inches deep, through which water could plainly be heard rushing.

Not far from Christmas!
Have you seen the
HOLIDAY GOODS
on display at
SWARTZ'S?
No store to beat it for variety
in Penns Valley.
Dolls, Toys, Albums, Books for the Little Folks.
Fancy Toilet, Work, Photo, Jewel, Shaving, Collar and Cuff, Glove and Handkerchief, etc., Cases,
Work Baskets, Pictures,
French Plate Mirrors,
Hall Racks, Rugs, Table Covers,
Handkerchiefs, Neckties,
Mufflers and Mufflerettes,
Slippers, Parlor Clocks,
Silverware,
Metal Novelties,
Vase Lamps,
Nice Big Lot of Chinaware,
Oranges, Bananas,
Figs, Dates,
Soft Shell Walnuts,
Pecans, Pea Nuts,
and a big lot of
Candy at Bottom Prices.

S. M. SWARTZ,
Tusseyville, ... Penn'a.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

(The rate for announcement under this head is $1.50, when paid in advance, otherwise $2.25.—The REPORTER can not advocate the election of any Democrat prior to nomination by the regular caucus. All communications bearing on this subject will be charged for at the rate of ten cents per line, provided previous arrangements have been made.—ED.)

James Horner announces that he is a candidate for the office of Constable of Potter township, subject to the decision of the Democratic caucus of said district.

Philip Frank announces that he is a candidate for the office of Constable of Potter township, subject to the decision of the Democratic caucus of said district.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—IN THE ORPHAN'S Court of Centre County, in the matter of the estate of John H. Odenkirk, deceased, late of Potter township, the undersigned an Auditor appointed by the Court of Centre County, to ascertain and report liens against the real estate described in the proceedings in partition, and to report a schedule for distribution, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Krider's Exchange, Bellefonte, Pa., on Thursday January 2, 1902 at 10 o'clock a. m., where and when all persons interested may attend if they see proper. J. H. WETZEL,
Auditor.

Sale Register.

John McClenahan—Saturday, Dec. 14, at 1 p. m., opposite public school house, Centre Hall, Pa.—Blacksmith shop and tools, wagons, sleds, etc See adv. elsewhere.

W. C. BIBLE—Potters Mills, Dec. 21, at 1 p. m.; stoves, sewing machine, chairs, canned fruit, carpets, etc.

The Weather.

		Highest Temp.	Lowest Temp.	Rain Fall.
Thursday, Dec.	5	26 deg.	9 deg.	
Friday, "	6	20	5	
Saturday, "	7	28	12	
Sunday, "	8	21	17	
Monday, "	9	40	26	
Tuesday, "	10	47	31	
Wednesday, "	11	43	30	
Rain fall.		in.	Snow	

GRAIN MARKET.

Old Wheat, 70c: New	70
Rye	50
Corn	50
Old Oats	40
Barley	50

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	22
Eggs	25
Lard	10
Potatoes, new	60
Side Meat	08
Shoulder	9
Ham	14

SPRING MILLS—O. T. CORMAN.

(In exchange for goods. Cash also paid.)

Eggs	25	Side	07
Butter	20	Tallow	3½
Lard	9	Huckleberries	—
Chickens, 7; cash	6	Apples	65
Ducks	07	Dried Apples	04
Raspberries	—	Potatoes	55
Ham	13	Onion sets	—
Shoulder	9	Large Onions	60

THE STAR STORE.

ESTABLISHED 1889.

G. O. BENNER - - - PROPRIETOR.

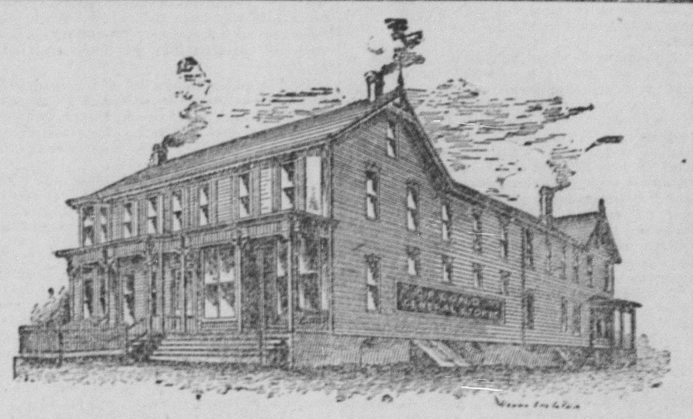
The holidays are fast approaching and you will be looking for something in the way of presents for your friends. Our holiday stock is being placed and we think if you will look us over now you will find something to suit you. Our stock was never more complete. We make a specialty in furnishing supplies for schools and from the fact that our stock is so full and assortment complete (the price always right) you can do better to place your order with us. We are filled up full with the following.

Candies of all kinds and at prices to beat the band. A special in mixed, good quality, 2 lbs. 25c.; don't fail to try this mixture. Florida oranges in all sizes, bananas, lemons, peanuts, mixed nuts, figs, dates, peanut taffy, shellbarks, walnuts popcorn, sugar coated popcorn, citron, cranberries, Baker's chocolate, cream cheese, fancy N. O. molasses, fancy evaporated peaches and prunes, grape nut, shredded wheat biscuit, Exton butter crackers, Spanish onions, oysters, cream crackers, frozen fish in ciscoes, salmon, halibut and mackerel.

Read Carefully these Quotations.

We will give to everybody who comes to our store Christmas morning a gift.
Mrs Potts sad irons, nickled, per set, 25c
8-in. flat mill file, good quality, 3 for 25c.
14-in. horse rasp, good quality, 25c.
Cobbler's outfit, a rare bargain, 60c.
The Disston cross cut saw, 5½ ft. complete with handles, $1.50
Table oil cloth, 1¼ yd. wide, per yard, 15c.
Best roasted coffee, 2 lbs. for 25c.
Fancy prunes, new crop, 4 lbs. for 25c.
"None such" mince meat, per pack, 10c.
Wilbur's breakfast cocoa, per box, 10c.
Shredded cocoanut, per lb., 20c.
Choice buckwheat flour, 12 lb. sk., 35c.
Ladies' rubbers, new goods, 35c.
Ladies' calfskin shoe, rare bargains, 1.00.
Ladies' dress shoe, rare bargain, 1.25.
Men's dress shoe, rare bargain, 1.25.
Good calico in fancy colors and designs, per yd., 5c.
Fancy light colored outing, per yd., 6c.
Good ticking, per yd., 10c.
Men's canvas gloves, 10c.
Window shade on spring roller, 10c.
Steel trap for game, 10c.
25 good envelopes, 7c.
24 sheets best note paper, 5c.

THE STAR.



We have been to Eastern Markets and purchased Fall and Winter Stock, and at such low prices that they can not be duplicated.

Do not delay coming to see

. The Special Bargains .

as my stock is moving fast.

Come and see our well selected to ck of . . . . .

Dress Goods,
Outings,
Muslins,
Clothing,
Boots, Shoes and Rubbers,
Graniteware, etc.

We still sell the old reliable . . . . . .

Raymond and Campbell Stoves, Ranges and Heaters.

Everyone guaranteed to give satisfaction. . . . . .
Call and see us before purchasing elsewhere.

Spring Mills, Pa. C. P. LONG,

Holiday Shopping

Holiday shopping ought to be—it is—a pleasure to those who shop early, before the crowd comes and the finest things are gone. We are ready now, the goods are here, fresh and in full variety. We will hold all goods purchased now until proper time for delivery, and see that none are disappointed on Christmas Eve. We want to help you all we can, so give you between 40 and 50 Christmas suggestions that can be found at our store for Men, Boys and Children.

Suits,	*Overcoats,*
Stiff Hats	*Soft Hats,*
Caps,	*Neck Wear,*
Hosiery,	*Linen Handkerchiefs,*
Scotch Gloves,	*Kid Gloves,*
Mocha Gloves,	*Silk-lined Gloves,*
Ladie's Golf Gloves,	*Fleece-lined Gloves,*
Sleeve Buttons,	*Skates,*
Umbrellas,	*Rain Coats,*
Foot Balls,	*Suit Cases,*
Mackentoshes,	*Trunks,*
Traveling Bags,	*Mufflers,*
Telescopes.	*Dress Shirt Protectors,*
Silk Handkerchiefs,	*Collars and Cuffs,*
Canes,	*House Coats,*
Shirt Studs,	*Fur Gloves,*
Bath Robes,	*Overalls,*
Leggings,	*Fancy Shirts,*
Dress Shirts,	*Sweaters,*
Working Shirts,	*Night Robes,*
Jerseys,	*Suspenders,*
Pajamas,	*Ear Muffs,*
Ice Creepers,	*Scarf Pins.*

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